The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 22. Whole No. 658. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1902. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Nib of the Coal Controversy at Scranton 695
Escape of the Mississippi Bears . . . 696
Portraits of the Coal Strike Commission 697
Peril in Parlor-Matches 697
Portraits of Editors of Chicago Newspapers 698
The Noble Dowry Hunters 698
A Freight Blockade 698
Mr. Cannon for Speaker 699
Portraits: The President Reading his Message to the Cabinet 699
The Program for Congress 700
Mr. Roosevelt's Estimate of American Presidents 700
Wall Street and the Administration . . 701
Topics in Brief 701

LETTERS AND ART:

Bourget's "Militant Social Novel" . . 702
D'Annunzio: Mystic and Sensualist . . 702
A Boys' Novelist 703
America's Lack of Artistic Feeling . . 704
New Plays by J. M. Barrie and Mrs. Humphry Ward 705
Recent Estimates of Thoreau 706

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is Life a Form of Fermentation? . . . 707
The Psychology of Self-Accusation . . 707
A Shorthand Typewriter 708
Loss of Energy in the Steam-Engine . . 709
What Shall Our Children Play with? . 709
Improving on Nature in India 710
Is Disease Beneficent? 710
Science Brevities 710

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Protestant Episcopal Name . . . 711
Prominent Clergymen on the Labor Question 711
Roman Catholic Feeling in Regard to Saint Worship 712
The Doukhobor Mania 713
An English Non-Conformist Leader . . 714
Religious Notes 714

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Difficulties of The Hague Court of Arbitration 715
Scandinavian Opinion of King Oscar's Samoan Award 716
The Austrian Emperor's Friendship for England 716
Presidential Politics in Paraguay . . . 717
Denmark's Grievance against Germany . 717
Anti-Chamberlain Cartoons 718
Points of View 718

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 719-20

Reviews of: "The Intrusions of Peggy" (Hope); "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (Morse); "Avery" (Phelps-Ward); "The Blue Flower" (Van Dyke); "The Story of a Strange Career" (Waterloo); "The Maid-at-Arms" (Chambers).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 723
Current Poetry 724
Personals 725
Coming Events 726
Current Events 726
Chess 728

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Speaking and Pronouncing Manual Given Free to All Who Order Before Christmas

NO long and unnecessary memorizing, weary hours over verbs and declensions, elaborate rules, or other waste of time over antiquated methods of learning a language.

BUT pleasant mental recreation by which you learn a language almost unconsciously, pronounce it correctly, and remember it permanently, and all this at an expense within reach of all.

This Manual spreads before you the complete lesson and translation on one sheet to hold while listening to the machine, no page turning, or looking for the place. It gives also many hints for managing the Language-phone. To those who order promptly and before Christmas we present it FREE.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR ALL TIME, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Here is a royal gift with enjoyment and instruction of the most substantial and enjoyable sort for old or young alike, a gift that never grows "old" or becomes worn out—just the present to enable you to pass the long winter evenings in the most profitable way.

A 20th Century Scientific Marvel

It instructs one or a dozen, old or young, once or a hundred times, whenever, wherever convenient to you. It is superior to private or class-room instruction.

For Quick, Easy Mastery of French, German, Spanish

It reproduces the voices of great teachers in the SPANISH, FRENCH or GERMAN languages. *Enables you to speak, read and write the language in 6 weeks.*

The Greatest Linguist of the Day will Personally Instruct You by the

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

AT YOUR OWN HOME

DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL, the world-renowned linguist, after long and careful experimenting, has been successful in perfecting a wonderful system through which the living voices of cultured native professors of the respective languages, under the personal direction of one of the most celebrated linguists of the age, are brought to your ears in your home without loss or defect, every accent and intonation being reproduced with the utmost purity and nicety.

What the modern electric car is to the antiquated stage coach this PHONE METHOD of teaching foreign languages is to the old systems.

A Wonderful Combination of Accomplishments

You control the machine yourself, making it talk fast or slow as you wish, repeating the same words and sentences over and over again for your benefit. While you listen, with one hand on the listening device, the other holds the open text-book wherein you read the exact words the machine is pronouncing and you see just how they are spelt. As the words are enunciated your tongue repeats them until the proper accent and pronunciation are acquired—thus eye, ear, tongue and brain are all *learning simultaneously*—no waiting for a professor, or having a professor wait for you; no "tied to time" arrangement, but an ideal, ever ready, ever patient teacher that *absolutely guarantees perfect conversational fluency* in French, German or Spanish.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

I.

PRONUNCIATION to be properly learned must be heard. With the Language-phone Method you hear pronunciation of native professors, insuring **ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.**

II.

It is the most **Practical** Method, being now successfully used in every country, and receiving the strongest indorsement from students and educators.

III.

Exercises prepared by pupils may also be sent for examination and correction (free of charge).

You Will Learn Accurately and with Marvelous Rapidity

You will learn unconsciously, as it were, never having any effort of memorizing. You will learn to talk accurately, exactly as a native, because the machine *cannot make a mistake*, and you will acquire the language so quickly as to astonish yourself.

College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, have indorsed this perfect and natural system of teaching languages. The method has received the indorsement of 876,000 teachers and pupils. *The machine is so simple* that any child can operate it. Run by clock-work mechanism, durable and free from complicated devices, it is a constant source of pleasure and instruction to old and young alike.

Reduced Price till Christmas and easy payment offer to Literary Digest Readers Including Special Premium

The Language-phone forms such a valuable and popular gift that the holiday orders promise to be very numerous. To insure prompt delivery in time for Christmas order at once. Immediately after Christmas we shall raise the price. Until then we offer this marvel to LITERARY DIGEST readers for **only $40; regular price, $67.50;** and on the easy payment plan, within reach of all.

Sent for Only $5 Down

the balance in easy payments of only

$5 a Month

Sign the Coupon to-day

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, New York

I herewith enclose $5.00 as first Payment, for which please send me the complete outfit for the* †.....*Language, consisting of 'Phone, Listening Device, 25 Records and set of 10 Text-Books, and the special before Christmas premium of the Speaking and Pronouncing Manual. I agree to pay balance of $35.00 in 7 monthly instalments of $5.00 each. Goods to remain your property until payments are completed.*

It is agreed that I can return the goods prepaid within three days of receipt, and my money to be returned provided the goods are received in perfect condition.

NAME.....

L. D. *TOWN*.....*STATE*.....

*10 per cent. allowed to those making full cash payments. †(Specify which Language you want.)

Each Outfit includes

One Language-phone, listening device, 25 records, and a set of ten text-books, and the new

Speaking and Pronouncing Manual

which has just been compiled

Free if You Order Before Christmas

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 18 Park Row, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Full Illustrated Announcement of the 1903 Volume sent to any address Free.

The Busiest People Read

The Youth's Companion

Because it is Condensed, Accurate and Helpful.

ITS weekly summary of important news is complete and trustworthy...Its editorial comment on political and domestic questions is non-partizan; it aims to state facts in such a way that the busiest person can use them as the basis of an intelligent opinion...It reflects on every page the wholesome, industrious, home-loving, home-making side of American life, the life of noble aims and honorable ambitions . . . . . .

The 1903 Volume of The Youth's Companion will contain

6 SERIAL STORIES, each a Book in itself, reflecting American Life in Home, Camp and Field.

50 SPECIAL ARTICLES contributed by Famous Men and Women — Statesmen, Travellers, Writers and Scientists.

200 THOUGHTFUL AND TIMELY EDITORIAL ARTICLES on Important Public and Domestic Questions.

250 SHORT STORIES by the Best of Living Writers — Stories of Character, Stories of Achievement, Stories of Humor.

1000 SHORT NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in the Field of Science and Industry.

2000 BRIGHT AND AMUSING ANECDOTES, Items of Strange and Curious Knowledge, Poems and Sketches.

Health Articles, Religious Articles, Children's Page, Etc.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

Every New Subscriber who will send $1.75 at once with this slip or the name of this paper will receive:

FREE

All the issues of The Youth's Companion for the remaining weeks of 1902.
The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.
The Companion Calendar for 1903, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.

And The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1903 — a library of the best reading for every member of the family, old and young.

G 114

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST PUBLISHED!

Raymund Lull

First Missionary to the Moslems. A biographical sketch of his life by REV. S. M. ZWEMER, D D., F.R.G.S., author of "Arabia," "The Cradle of Islam," "Topsy Turvy Land," etc. 12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, 75 cents, net; by mail, 83 cents.

A Quiver of Arrows

The Epitomized Sermons of David J. Burrell, D.D., LL.D., delivered in the Marble Collegiate Church of New York City, selected and epitomized by THOMAS DOUGLAS, PH.D. 8vo, Cloth, 350 pages. Price, $1.20, net; by mail, $1.34.

Swords and Plowshares

A collection of poems by ERNEST CROSBY. They are filled with the hatred of war and the love of nature which are characteristic of the author. 12mo, Cloth. 126 pages. Price, $1.20, net; by mail, $1.29.

The Next Step In Evolution

A study of the probability, significance, and character of a second coming of Christ By ISAAC K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D. 16mo, Cloth. Price, 50 cents, net; by mail, 55 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Tarry Thou Till I Come

By George Croly

Introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace

STRIKING OPINIONS FROM THE PRESS

"Nothing more graphic has ever burst from a red-hot inspiration."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It leads the procession of historical novels at one bound."—*Mail and Express,* New York.

"It is one of the greatest historical novels that has ever been written."—*Baltimore Sun.*

"Few romances equal in power this vivid story. . . . It is constantly dramatic."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Exquisitely Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Frontispiece in Colors. Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, Cloth, 622 Pages. Price, $1.40

Presentation Edition, 2 volumes (in a box), Photogravures, $4.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

New York Times Saturday Review: This new novel deals with strange things of this world that are not found in every-day philosophy, and the basis of the plot is furnished by the legend of the mysterious powers of the mandrake root.

THE INSANE ROOT

By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED

Author of "Nadine," "The Scourge Stick," "As a Watch in the Night," etc.

A strange and fascinating story with a similar *motif* to that of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and a weird treatment resembling that of Bulwer's "Strange Story."

12mo, Cloth, 380 pp., $1.50 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

"AT LAST

WE HAVE the promise of soon possessing in English **A TRUSTWORTHY ENCYCLOPÆDIA** with all the chief merits of the German 'Conversation-lexicons,'—brief, accurate statements under the heads one would naturally turn to. . . . The **NEW INTERNATIONAL** is the most helpful encyclopædia in English that we have seen."—*The Sun, New York.*

LET US PUT THIS GREAT WORK IN YOUR HOME FREE OF ALL EXPENSE TO YOU

We want you to examine it for a week at our expense, and let it do its own talking. So sure are we of its compelling merits, and its immediate value to busy, progressive men and women, that we make this **offer to LITERARY DIGEST readers** without hesitation or reserve. Sign and mail the Request Coupon below.

The NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

EDITORS

Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., President of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1901). Pres't Carnegie Institution.
Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University.
Frank Moore Colby, M.A., late Professor in New York University.

Assisted by nearly 200 eminent editors and contributors

17 ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES

It is the only NEW Encyclopaedia published in English during the last ten years

15,000 PAGES 100,000 SUBJECTS

The New York World says: "The work in hand is not a new edition, nor a revision. It is planned and is being carried out as a wholly independent and original undertaking."

The New York Times says: "It is a thoroughly modern work, abreast of its date in every particular—contents, illustrations, and dress. The staff of editors and contributors is notable."

The New York Commercial-Advertiser says: "There is no question that there is need in this country for such a work. It would be difficult to overestimate its importance."

The ideal encyclopædia for the present day gives prominence to the presentation of the most recent events and the latest phases of progress. Not only does it describe anew all the older processes of knowledge, but it deals with modern Science, History, Sociology, Literature, Business Affairs, Invention, Commercial Interests, Art, etc., as they are known to our modern specialists who have given a lifetime to the study of these subjects.

There is exhibited on every page of this new work evidence of thoughtful care and the highest skill in selecting such salient and significant features as belong to an encyclopædia deserving a rightful claim to popular favor.

About 65,000 titles are included, dealing with over 100,000 subjects, more than 30,000 of which are not found in any other general reference encyclopædia in the English language.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED

Never before has it been attempted to illustrate a work of this character so copiously and so artistically. The plates and maps alone, if printed separately, would make a book as large as the Standard Dictionary.

LET US SEND IT TO YOU FOR EXAMINATION FREE

Fill out and mail us the coupon opposite, and we will send to your home or office, for examination, a volume. You have the privilege of returning it, at our expense, if not satisfactory.

Information will be furnished regarding a

Special Discount to Literary Digest Readers Subscribing Now

With our Little-at-a-Time Payment Plan.

DODD, MEAD & CO.,
372 Fifth Ave., New York

Send us this coupon at once (or a copy of it)

L.D.

DODD, MEAD & CO., N.Y.

Send me, charges paid, a volume of the

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

with the privilege of five days' examination; also information regarding terms, and discount if I subscribe now. I will return the volume, at your expense, if not satisfactory.

NAME.....

.....

POST-OFFICE.....

.....

STATE.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DENSLOW'S NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Full of Pictures in Brilliant Colors

The Old Classic Story, illustrated by W. W. DENSLOW. Here is the best Christmas story ever told. The man is yet to be born who can write anything to supersede what has made St. Nicholas and his tiny reindeer living and breathing realities to millions of children throughout the world.

This magnificent book is full of action and FUN FOR THE CHILDREN. *It easily eclipses all other juvenile picture books of the year.*

A large Quarto, handsomely bound in Illuminated Board Cover. Price, $1.50.

Sold everywhere—and sent by mail, *postage free*, on receipt of price, by

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO RECENT FICTION

THE TENTH COMMANDMENT

A Romance

By MARGUERITE LINTON GLENWORTH

Price $1.50

The late Frank R. Stockton said, after reading the manuscript for this book: "It is bound to attract attention for the great strength of its character"; and of a single chapter, entitled "A Ship Has Put to Sea," he said: "That chapter alone is destined to make the book a great American novel."

For Sale by all Booksellers

LEE & SHEPARD,

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

Established 1855.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE

IN THE WORLD.

The Largest Collection of New and Second-hand Books in the Universe

At a Great Reduction from Publishers' Prices.

Send us a Postal Card, naming any book you may desire, and we shall quote price by return mail.

GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE.

LEGGAT BROS.

81 Chambers St. and 63 Reade St., New York

Four doors West of Broadway.

Edward Everett Hale's Christmas Books

Christmas in Narragansett

A story. 12mo, Cloth, 293 pp., $1.00; Paper, 25 cents.

An entertaining, sparkling, vivacious bundle of stories; just the thing to read aloud in the family circle.—*The Outlook, N. Y.*

Our Christmas in a Palace

A traveler's story. 12mo, Cloth, 268 pp., $1.00; Paper, 25 cents.

Edward Everett Hale has written nothing better in the way of a story of late years than this.—*The Boston Transcript.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Half-Price Introductory Sale

By an advantageous arrangement with the publishers we are fortunately able to offer to readers of the LITERARY DIGEST a limited number of sets—at half-price and on easy terms of payment—of the complete

Works of Edgar Allan Poe

Poe was one of the few writers of the very first rank that America has produced. His genius—in its own field—is unrivaled and unapproached. He created a school of fiction and poetry that has had many imitators, but none that even the most fulsome courtesy can compare with him in depth of feeling, in effective style, and in his weird and mystic trend of thought. He is one of the **most interesting of writers,** for he had the knack—or genius—of writing stories of such power that the average reader cannot lay one of them aside, after he has once started, until he has read to the end. No collection of books owned by an American **is complete without a set of Poe**—for not only does his transcendent genius justify his place in any library, but as his is one of the three or four great names that have made American literature known in every land of culture, to read his works should be an act of duty somewhat akin to patriotism.

Sets in Eleven Handsome Volumes—Size 8 x 5 1-2 Inches

Superiority of this Edition

The present edition, in eleven volumes, is edited by Prof. James A. Harrison, with introductions and notes by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, Prof. R. A. Stewart, and Prof. Charles W. Kent. **It is the most complete and satisfactory edition of Poe ever issued.** It contains everything that Poe wrote in the nature of literature—essays, interesting personal letters, poems, stories, and critical articles. Three volumes are entirely filled with material that has never been reprinted since its first publication in Poe's own time. It establishes for the first time a final and accurate text of Poe's works. It is the best annotated edition of Poe's works and the most satisfactory for general reading. Every reader or writer who desires to cultivate a lucid and simple, but at the same time graphic and effective style, should be a constant reader of Poe—and **this edition is the best one to read.** The set contains 75 full-page illustrations, and is attractively and durably bound in half-leather, with gilt tops.

This Coupon Cuts the Price in Two!

Until the sets we have secured are all gone, readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST can obtain a set for examination by filling out and mailing us the coupon. A set will then be sent you on approval, express prepaid. If you are not satisfied after five days' examination, it may be returned to us at our expense. But if you are pleased with the set, send us **$1.00 at the expiration of five days and $2.00 thereafter for nine months.** This is less than one-half the regular price, and is made only as an introductory offer. To be sure of a set on these terms we advise you to mail us the coupon at once, as we cannot guarantee delivery after the limited edition we have obtained is sold. *Remember you do not pay a cent until after you have examined the set.* If you intend to own a satisfactory edition of Poe you should not let this opportunity pass.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

78 Fifth Avenue

New York

CUT OFF AND MAIL THIS COUPON

D. 11-29

The University Society 78 Fifth Ave. New York

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of Poe's Works in half-leather. If satisfactory I agree to pay **$1 within 5 days** and **$2 per month** thereafter for 9 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Selection of Popular Books Good for Holidays and Other Days, Recently Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

Kulóskap, the Master

And Other Algonkin Legends and Poems

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R.S.L., M.A., and JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, PH.D.

A book of Indian poems, songs, animal stories, witchcraft, and folk-lore. Metrically translated from the original Passamaquoddy, Micmic, and other Indian sources. Full of humor, fantasy, and romance.

Illustrated with half-tones by F. Berkeley Smith; ten quaint birch-bark tracings by Mr. Leland after Indian designs; frontispiece in colors by Edwin Willard Deming.

Mail and Express, New York: "Apart from its interest as a contribution to our knowledge of Indian folk-lore, this book deserves notice for the genuine poetic value of the stories it contains. There is imagination here of a high form, and appreciative love of the beauties of nature, the understanding that is born of life close to her wonders, and often a sunny humor. In the folk-lore of the world these Algonquin legends and lyrics will not stand last. Their translators have well earned their right to a word of hearty thanks."

Washington Times: "The quaint charm of the work as a whole can not be appreciated without careful perusal."

The Sun, New York: "The book is an acceptable presentation of important folk-lore matter."

Handsomely Printed and Bound. 12mo, Cloth. $2.00 net; by Mail, $2.17

The Spirit of the Ghetto

By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

Appreciative studies and pictures of life, customs, institutions, and types of character in the celebrated East Side Jewish Quarter of New York. Illustrated with many drawings from life by Jacob Epstein, one of the most prominent artists of the Ghetto.

The Sun, New York, says: "The book is a very interesting piece of work. . . . There is a singular fascination in the numerous drawings from life. . . . They are speaking pictures full of the color and the essence of their subjects. . . . We should like to say more of the work, but we think we have said enough to indicate that it is an unusual, an instructive and an interesting book."

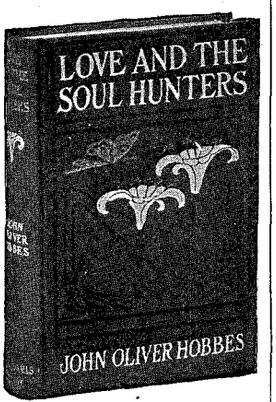
Abraham Cahan, Author of "Yekl", and one of the Ghetto's most prominent novelists: "Mr. Hutchins Hapgood is the only Gentile who knows and understands the spirit of the Ghetto. He has studied it at close range, and the result of his studies is a charming picture, which is sure to enlist the interest of Jew and Gentile alike."

Handsomely Printed and Bound. 12mo, Cloth, $1.35 net; by Mail, $1.50

Love and the Soul Hunters

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES

(MRS. CRAIGIE)



The New York Tribune: "'Love and the Soul Hunters' is one of the most amusing books published in a long time; it is full of the clever dialog which the author knows so well how to invent, but it is suffused with a grave tenderness, and, from beginning to end, envelops the reader in a thoughtful atmosphere. . . . The author's art is exercised with peculiar delicacy and effect. . . . Every page is rich in these little touches, the little half-lights and suggestions which reflect not so much the practised as the instinctively skilful hand. 'Love and the Soul Hunters' is a book for mature men and women. To such readers it must bring a keen pleasure, touching them by the insight into human nature which it illustrates, and diverting them with its witty intellectuality."

British Weekly: "This is a tender and beautiful love story. . . . Mrs. Craigie has treated it with an originality and sparkling wit which carry the reader delightedly to the end."

The New York Times: "The daintiness and sparkle of her work are indisputable."

The London Times: "Here is a touch of the artist, nervous, brilliant, at once delicate and strong. Every speech lives and glows."

Evening Sun, New York: "This story, in general cleverness, in characterization, and in grasp, is easily the best thing that Mrs. Craigie has done."

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.50 Post-paid

The Needle's Eye

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

A remarkable story of modern American life of many phases. The scenes alternate between country and city. Many of the situations in the novel are exceedingly dramatic. Others sparkle with genuine humor or glow with tender pathos. This is a story to make people laugh, cry, and think.

The Epworth Herald, Chicago: "Mrs. Kingsley is a most fascinating story teller, and her book has many interesting characters and dramatic scenes."

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "It is written with a peculiar magnetic power which holds the reader so long as the story's current flows."

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1.50, Post-paid

Nathan Hale

By WM. ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, Sculptor

With Foreword by George Cary Eggleston

A new and graphic story of Nathan Hale's life with special reference to his character and its lessons to the present generation of Americans.

Photogravure frontispiece and 13 full-page illustrations by W. R. Leigh

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges, Gilt Top. $1.00 net; by Mail, $1.10

The Black Cat Club

By J. D. CORROTHERS

Studies of darky society, presenting captivating bits of negro folk-lore, stories of ghosts, hoodoos, 'possum hunts, love-making, slavery, etc.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "There is a laugh on every page."

12mo, Cloth. Silhouette Illustrations by J. K. Bryans. $1.00 net; by Mail, $1.10

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books for the Physician's Library

Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. By ANDERS WIDE, M.D. Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm. 8vo, cloth, 382 pages. Illustrated. $3.00 net.

Health Culture, New York: "Dr. Wide's work should be in the library of every physician and in the hands of every layman who desires to develop himself toward physical perfection."

The Unconscious Mind

It seeks to show that the unconscious mind is the seat of character and of conscience and spirit life, and a most important factor in psychical and physical life. The subjects of habit, memory, muscular action, therapeutics, sensation, disease, character, sex, etc., are discussed in their relation to the unconscious mind. By ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, cloth, 451 pages. $2.00.

J. A. Hagemann, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.: "It contains the *summum bonum* in psychological literature up to date."

The Springs of Character

A study of the sources and qualities of character, the object being to show the transcendent importance of character, its scientific foundations, and the soundest principles for development and improvement. By ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, cloth, 259 pages. $1.30

James J. Walsh, M.D., LL.D.—"The influences that go to make character may be summed up in the two expressions—heredity and environment. The bringing out of the physical elements in these two great 'springs of character' is the distinctive merit in Dr. Schofield's book."

A Brief of Necroscopy
and its Medico-Legal Relation

A clear, concise and thoroughly trustworthy manual of medical information giving with sufficient detail all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and medico-legal aspects of a post-mortem examination, which is elsewhere to be found only in ponderous and expensive treatises. By GUSTAV SCHMITT, M.D. Pocket Size. 16mo, Leather, 186 pp. $1.00 net.

Medical Recorder, Chicago: "It is reliable and instructive. Any physician called upon to make an examination that has legal significance, or even in ordinary cases, will do well to peruse this work."

The Ethics of Marriage

The experienced physician who wrote "*The Ethics of Marriage*" speaks with the utmost directness, on: bars to parenthood, preparing for the child, the unborn child, and all other subjects related to the responsibilities of maternity. By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Dr. George F. Shrady says, "the book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

Sleep and Dreams

And the analogy of insanity to sleep and dreams. From the German of Dr. Friedrich Scholz. Interesting discussions of sleep and its causes, dreams, sleeplessness and its prevention, etc., etc. 12mo, cloth, 148 pp. 75 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

By Special Arrangement with The Digest

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

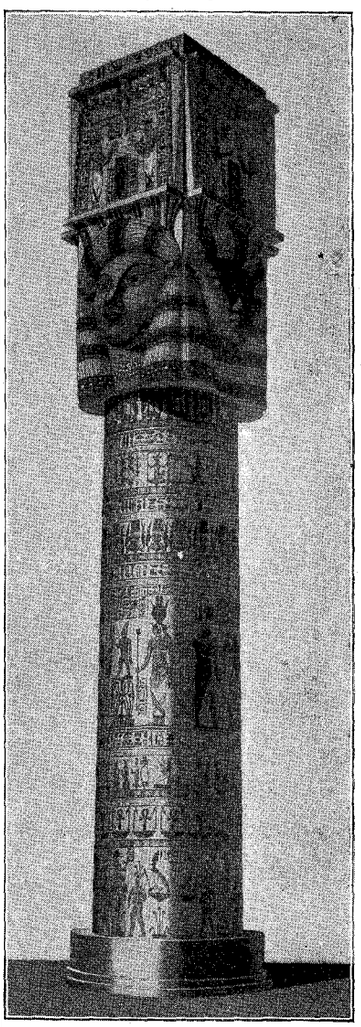
On the FEW Remaining Copies to DIGEST Readers

Most Superbly Illustrated Work Ever Published of the Art and Architecture of Any Country

MIZRAIM, or ANCIENT EGYPT

By DR. SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BINION

A fortune was spent on this work, which is the result of more than ten years of labor of author, artist, and engraver. It is superbly illustrated with 72 full-page plates, 20 x 26 inches, magnificently colored, and representing the temples, etc., exactly as they appeared four thousand years ago.



HATHORIC COLUMN, TEMPLE OF DENDERA
This plate in Mizraim is 12 x 18 inches and ten different colors.

EGYPT! Whose civilization is the oldest known and yet whose architecture is the wonder and admiration of modern times, and which "for nobility of conception, vastness of detail, and majesty of the highest order, exceeds anything ever reared by human hands," has now for the first time been adequately shown forth in these superb volumes.

No Grander Gift to Your Friend, Your Society or Public Library, or to Yourself Could be Made

"I regard '**Mizraim**' as a masterpiece. Its exquisite and excellent plates will refresh those who have seen the monuments or studied their history. Its letterpress admirably expounds what its grand plates so fascinatingly present. The book is a wise and satisfying investment."—WM. COPLEY WINSLOW, Hon. Sec'y, Egypt Exploration Society.

The work has been endorsed *by purchase* after thorough examination, and at the regular price, by the British Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Boston Library, and the leading libraries of this country.

THE ENTIRE EDITION WAS LIMITED TO 800 COPIES AND THE PLATES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

OUR OFFER TO DIGEST READERS

One-Third the Regular Price While They Last

The work is published in twelve parts, enclosed in four handsome half-morocco portfolios, regular price $150. To the first subscribers who shall send $3 we will send the entire work, prepaid, balance to be paid in fourteen monthly payments of $3 each. We can also supply it in two volumes, bound elegantly in half-morocco, by adding fifty cents to each of these payments. If you care to add to your library the most superb work concerning the most fascinating country in all the world, fill out or copy the following acceptance blank:

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 Fifth Ave., New York

GENTLEMEN:—I accept your offer to "DIGEST" readers of the edition de luxe of MIZRAIM, or ANCIENT EGYPT, and enclose $3 as first payment. Send full particulars, and if found satisfactory I will order a set, otherwise the $3 to be returned to me.

NAME.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

DATE.....

If further information is desired, send for descriptive pamphlet

HENRY G. ALLEN & COMPANY, Publishers

150 Fifth Avenue, New York

CARLYLE'S WORKS

ESSAYS. Selected essays, including Goethe, Burns, Luther's Psalm, Schiller, Memoirs of Mirabeau, Death of Goethe. 4to, paper, 60 pp., 20 cts.

SARTOR RESARTUS. The life and opinions of Herr Teufelsdroeckh. 8vo, cloth, 172 pp., $1.00; paper, 25 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Lothair

By Rt. Hon. B. D'ISRAELI. 8vo, Cloth, 251 pp. (1 vol.), $1.00; Paper (2 vols.), each, 25 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York

The Imperial Republic

A thoroughly original, stirring, and powerful argument for expansion from the point of view of a scholar and a student in history. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo, cloth, 192 pp., including several maps; cover design. 75 cents.

The judicial tone of the work and its cogent reasoning will undoubtedly attract and hold the attention of thoughtful and earnest men throughout the country.—*The New York Herald.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The New York Press: "His characters . . . are all human."

Pittsburg Dispatch: "Not only a well-told story, but a veritable wellspring of information pertaining to the Philippines."

DANIEL EVERTON

VOLUNTEER-REGULAR

By ISRAEL PUTNAM

A story of love and soldier life in the Philippines in which a college-bred American Volunteer-Regular, an aristocratic New York girl and a lovely native Filipino maiden figure conspicuously.

Boston Daily Advertiser: "It is instinct with the dramatic timbre of life."

Army and Navy Journal: "It is full of local color, true to the facts of life in the Philippines."

Cloth, Illustrated, **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.** $1.20 net. By mail $1.30

True Stories of Heroic Lives.

Thirty-nine true stories of courage and devotion, gathered from all quarters of the world and from all walks in life. 12mo, cloth, 320 pp., cover design. Illustrated. $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

French Celebrities

Brief Biographies of Foremost Frenchmen. 12mo, Vol. I., 139 pp.; Vol. II., 150 pp.; Cloth. Each, 75 cents; paper, each, 15 cents.

"Clear, crisp, and popular."—*Christian Endeavor World.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Best Offer of the Year

This cut is about one-third the size of Calendar figure.

Absolutely FREE to Subscribers { Nov. Number and Superb 25 cent Christmas Number of LESLIE'S MONTHLY, and COLLEGE GIRL CALENDAR for 1903, free to all who subscribe *NOW.*

Features of LESLIE'S for November and December:

"The Mill," a new and striking story by DR. HENRY VAN DYKE. **"The Autobiography of a Thief,"** a genuine personal narrative of intense human interest. **"Richard Mansfield,"** a masterly sketch by the first of theatrical critics, WILLIAM WINTER. Stories by such authors as HARRY STILWELL EDWARDS, CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS, EDEN PHILLPOTTS, EGERTON CASTLE and EMERSON HOUGH.

LOOKING FORWARD—1903

Three Splendid Novels.

"Glengarry Stories," a tale of sentiment. A better sequel to **"The Man from Glengarry,"** by RALPH CONNOR. **"The Amethyst Box,"** a story of mystery, as good as **"The Leavenworth Case,"** by ANNA KATHERINE GREEN. **"Dennis Dent,"** a novel of thrilling interest, by the creator of **"The Amateur Cracksman,"** ERNEST W. HORNUNG.

Each month will appear colored portraits of the best American actors and actresses, sketched from life and accompanied by frank and authorative criticisms. Among the sketches made for early numbers are portraits of JOSEPH JEFFERSON, RICHARD MANSFIELD, and MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

10 Cts.; $1.00 a Year

COLLEGE GIRL CALENDAR

The immense popularity of the **Actress Calendar** painted for LESLIE'S MONTHLY last year by MISS MAUD STUMM, the well known American water colorist, has led us to employ her extraordinary talent upon a calendar for 1903, picturing the **American College Girl.** Beautifully lithographed in twelve colors upon three sheets of heavy pebble plate paper, tied with silk ribbon, are the graceful figures of girls dressed in the *colors of the great colleges.* On each sheet is the appropriate *college seal* and the *college yell.* The whole carries out the complete college idea. Size 10 in. by 12¾ in.

Remember, if you mention the LITERARY DIGEST the Beautiful American **College Girl Calendar** for 1903, and the November and December issues are given **free,** all charges prepaid by us, with each $1.00 subscription to FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for 1903—that is, fourteen numbers and Calendar postpaid,

IF YOU SEND $1.00 NOW TO

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE,

141-147 Fifth Ave., New York.

The November and December numbers and the Calendar are NOT GIVEN with combination subscription orders unless so advertised.

Use the attached coupon. Clip it off; fill it out, and mail it to us with $1.00.

Frank Leslie Publishing House
141-147 Fifth Ave., New York.

Copyright—1902

Yale University Yell
Brekekekex Koax Koax,
Brekekekex Koax Koax, Οὶρ Οὶρ,
Parabalou, Yale!

You may enter my subscription to FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for the year 1903. Please send me the College Girl Calendar and November and December numbers of 1902 FREE. I enclose $1.00 for my subscription.

_____

_____

_____

L. D.

"It's like a trip to Paris."—**Charles Dana Gibson.**
"It is the real thing."—**John W. Alexander.**

Racy sketches of the innermost life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris—its grisettes, students, balls, models, etc.

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. Berkeley Smith

Water-Color Frontispiece By F. Hopkinson Smith

WHAT ARTISTS AND THE PRESS SAY

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

Ernest Thompson-Seton: "A true picture of the Latin Quarter as I knew it."

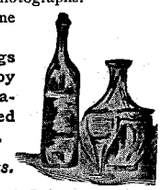
Pres. Frederick Dielman, National Academy Design: "Makes the Latin Quarter very real and still invests it with interest and charm."

Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia: "A captivating book."

The Sun, New York: "An entertaining guide with numerous and unconventional photographs."

Boston Times: "A genuine treat."

About 100 original drawings and camera snap-shots by the Author, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha.



Price, $1.20 net. Postage 13 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

A Story of Life Among the Cowboys

The Rustler

By FRANCES McELRATH

Every reader who delights in a tale full of dash and adventure, love, and breathless suspense will revel in this story of the adventures of a spirited Eastern girl in the recent "Rustler" uprising of outlaw cattlemen in Wyoming.

The Christian Guardian, Toronto: "In its sweeping breeziness it suggests Bret Harte. There is sentiment without sentimentality; there is romance, but it is romance amid the clang of labor."

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.20, net; by mail, $1.34

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

The Story of Making an Ideal Country Home

Under My Own Roof

By ADELAIDE L. ROUSE

The delightful story of a bachelor woman, who, after enduring years of boarding-house misery, satisfies a yearning for her own roof-tree, plans and builds an ideal home, tends her garden and finally renews an old heart longing.

Pittsburg Post: "One of the most delightful novels that the season has yet produced."

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.33

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

If You Want to Know How to Reach and Hold an Audience, Read

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

Or, the Use of the Will in Public Speaking. Practical advice by Nathan Sheppard. 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No Money Required Now
Free on Approval for Week

"In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, topography, style, and illustration, it challenges criticism and commands admiration."—*Journal of Education*, Boston.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT For a Whole Lifetime

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

Special Christmas Edition

is the latest, most complete, and most sumptuously bound dictionary in existence. It is the result of the highest scholarship and expert skill of nearly two hundred and fifty of the world's most distinguished specialists.

STATISTICS OF ITS GREATNESS

304,000 Vocabulary Terms; 247 Editors and Specialists; 533 Readers for Quotations; 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms; 21 Beautiful Colored Plates; 5,000 Illustrations; Appendix of 225 Pages; Cyclopedia of 28,000 Entries; 88 Pages of Colored Maps; Cost Over a Million Dollars.

Prof. A. H. Sayce (Oxford University), the Eminent Philologist: "The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."

FEATURES OF THE
Special Christmas Edition

This edition is specially bound in rich, durable, three-quarter morocco, marbled edges, especially burnished, and in two convenient volumes. If you would like to have *the name of the person to whom you are to give the Dictionary stamped on the covers* in gold letters and will send us the name, we will have it stamped without charge. The text is identical with that of the latest Subscription Edition, containing the very latest words and terms.

Costs You Nothing to Examine it

We invite you to examine the handsome Christmas Edition of the Standard Dictionary at our expense. If you don't care to keep it permanently, return it at the end of a week's examination. Consider yourself under no obligations to keep it if you don't want it. If you keep it, send us $2.00 within eight days after receipt of the book, and pay the balance $2.00 a month thereafter.

Sign and Mail the Coupon to-day.

Literary Digest Christmas Club Coupon

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of the Special Christmas Edition of the Standard Dictionary, price $24.00. It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for one week, and if then I do not care for it, I will return it to you at your expense.

If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment, within eight days of receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $24.00, the regular cash price of the Dictionary, is paid.

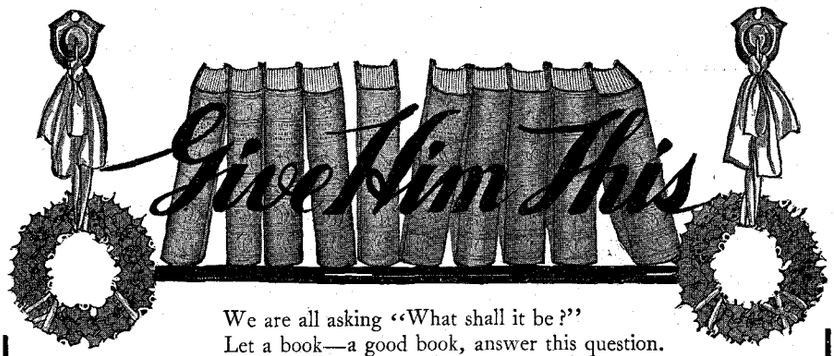
Signed.....

Profession.....

Address.....

Date.....1902.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York



We are all asking "What shall it be?"
Let a book—a good book, answer this question.

A book outlives most possible Christmas gifts. It becomes our friend and counsellor—a friend to laugh with, to work with.

Give him a book that he will know is his, written for him by those who have known life as he knows it. Give him a book that will amuse and instruct — that will wile dull hours into fascinated forgetfulness, and leave largess of knowledge for the mind to feed on. There is such a book ready to hand.

"Library of Inspiration and Achievement"

This magnificent work is the product of many years of exhaustive labor on the part of **Dr. Edward Everett Hale** and an able staff of assistants. Dr. Hale's great ambition in this work was to place before the young men and women of America a record of the achievements of their countrymen, that it might serve as an inspiration to greater realizations in practical living and genuine success.

How to Achieve Success—How to Make Home Brighter—How to Create Manly Ideals—How to Develop Sound Bodies

Written by more than 200 of the brightest and cleverest, the wittiest and wisest, of the great men of the day. **IT WILL HELP,** for it was written to help—helpfulness is the whole keynote of the book. It will help the father—for it will give him an intimate knowledge of many great business men's methods and motives. It will help the mother in a thousand ways—especially will the volume devoted to **"Making Home Life Attractive"** help her—that volume will interest him, too. It will help the son, for every line of it is written to help him—fascinating and delightful in its tales of daring and sacrifice and heroism, of adventure in the by-ways of the world, of marvelous scientific discoveries. And then it introduces him to the charmed circle where the great captains of the world's army of progress sit and tell how they achieved their golden victories. It will help the daughter, for there are whole sections given over specially to her in **"Reading and Home Study," "Making Home Life Attractive"** and in **"Choosing a Career."**

Editor-in-Chief:
EDWARD EVERETT HALE

A Few of the Three Hundred Contributors:

Theodore Roosevelt
Bishop Spalding
James J. Hill
H. W. Mabie
Senator Beveridge
Justin McCarthy
Sir Thomas Lipton
Newell Dwight Hillis
Frank R. Stockton
Grover Cleveland

No Such Work in the World

Whether we consider its 5,000 pages from the standpoint of vivid, human interest, or from that of practical helpfulness, "The Library of Inspiration and Achievement" stands alone, because it has a single idea—Helpfulness—running through every page; because it shows How and does not theorize; because it is a fascinating piece of writing; because it contains the masterpieces of some of the world's greatest scientists, men of letters commercial and financial kings, and statesmen.

Ten Large Volumes:

Success and How to Win It	Men of Achievement: Business Men and Soldiers
Choosing a Career	Men of Achievement: Inventors and Scientists
Athletics and Health	Men of Achievement: Travelers and Explorers
Reading and Home Study	Heroes and Heroism
Making Home Life Attractive	Patriotism and Citizenship

The volumes are handsomely illustrated with beautiful gravures, with reproductions of famous paintings in their original colors, besides a series of life-like portraits of famous and successful men, making the Library at once a feast to the eye and a joy to the mind.

Send Us the Coupon To-Day!

There can be no better gift for husband, son, mother or daughter than this great Library. It is a work to be kept by you always—a work that will make a place for itself in your daily life to aid and to counsel you. A few lines in this short space cannot tell you all that is in this work for you—you should possess it.

We have prepared a beautiful prospectus—about the size of a magazine—containing a number of complete articles, sample pages, attractively colored plates and reproductions of famous paintings. This is a valuable and interesting book in itself, but if you will sign the coupon in this advertisement, and mail it to us, **we will send you this prospectus free.** We will also send you particulars of our half-price introductory offer, by means of which you can obtain a set of this splendid Library at a large discount.

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CUT OFF THIS CORNER

L. D.
11-29

The University Society,
78 Fifth Ave., New York

Please send me, without obligation on my part, specimen pages and colored plates of your "Library of Inspiration and Achievement," with particulars of your half-price offer.

Name.....

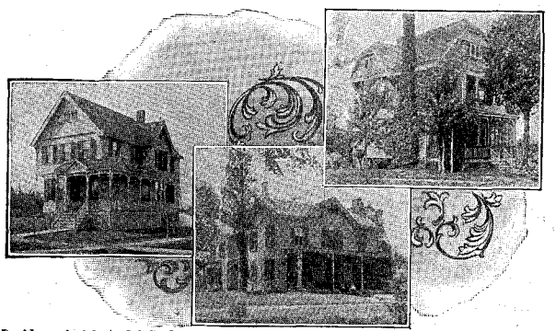
Street.....

City.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Time to be Reduced One-half between the Boroughs of Manhattan (Old New York) and Richmond (Staten Island)

THE GROWTH IN ALL BOROUGHS OF NEW YORK CITY DURING THE LAST YEAR PASSED ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS



Residence in Westerleigh of Edwin Markham, the poet, Author of "The Man With the Hoe," etc.

Residence in Westerleigh of Florence M. Kingsley, Author of "Titus," "Stephen," etc.

Residence in Westerleigh of E. J. Wheeler, Editor of "The Literary Digest."

GRAND HOLIDAY OFFER

48—Lots at Original Prices—48

Large Profit Sure to Those Who Purchase Real Estate in this Section of New York City at Present Prices

1500 Lots in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park), More than 1400 Are Sold

Some of the Best Lots are Left—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Edwin Markham, Author of "The Man With the Hoe," etc., says: "I have lived at Westerleigh over a year. . . . it is the most charming suburb of New York City."

Florence M. Kingsley, Author of "Titus," "Stephen," "The Needle's Eye" etc., says: "The longer I live in Westerleigh the better I like it."

Edward J. Wheeler, Editor LITERARY DIGEST, says: "I have resided in Westerleigh ten years. . . . It is an excellent place to make a home and rear a family."

Rev. James C. Fernald, Editor of "The Students' Standard Dictionary," "Synonyms and Antonyms," etc., says: "Having lived nine years at Westerleigh I have found it an ideal place to enjoy home and social life."

AN UNPRECEDENTED ERA OF PROSPERITY IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Consolidation of ALL TROLLEY ROADS—owned by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company.
New Ferries, New Boats, Time to be reduced one-half to the Business Portion of the city.

No Prettier Place, no Better Residential Place, no More Convenient Place, no More Refined Place anywhere in the Suburbs of New York than WESTERLEIGH.

IF YOU BUY ONE OF THESE 48 LOTS YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE

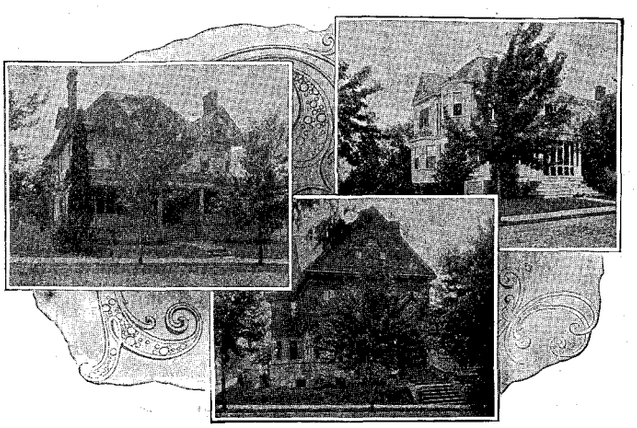
FREE LIFE INSURANCE—NO SALOON—Only $5 Down & $10 a Month

All Improvements—Streets graded, first sidewalks laid, sewers in all streets, City Water Mains in streets, Gas, Electric Lights, Trolleys, Public School, Westerleigh Collegiate Institute—Between 100 and 200 Houses, upward of 700 residents, ALL IN WESTERLEIGH (Prohibition Park), Borough of Richmond, New York City.

ORIGINAL PRICES

Original prices mean the prices at which one thousand lots were sold before the improvements were completed and before the success of Westerleigh was established—before it was brought so near the Business Center of the City by Rapid Transit, before the boom in Real Estate, before Staten Island became a part of New York City, before the consolidation of the Trolley Roads, and before new Ferries were assured.

All these lots, except a very few, are 40 feet wide—nearly twice as wide as the regular New York City lot. There is not a poor lot in the entire number.



Residence in Westerleigh built by I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., President of Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Residence in Westerleigh built by Franklin Burt of the New York Leather Belting Co.

Residence in Westerleigh of Lewis H. Denton, Principal of Public School, No. 26

TERMS EASY

Send $5 with your order (naming the price you wish to pay for a lot) which will be the first payment on the lot. The future payments will be only $10 a month, beginning with February 1, 1903. The payment of $10 a month will include the interest which will not exceed 5 per cent. There will be NO INTEREST until two years after date of purchase.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE—That is, if a purchaser of a lot on this offer, who is in reasonably good health and not more than 50 years old at the time of the purchase, should die before the lot is paid for, the lot will be deeded to his estate without any additional payments being required.

One Million Dollars expended in improving and beautifying Westerleigh. We would prefer to have you come and select a lot. If you can not come, the President will select the best unsold lot at the time your order is received.

ORDER AT ONCE—FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

PRICES.

2 Lots at	$300	Each.—List Price,	$400
3 Lots at	375	Each.—List Price,	450
28 Lots at	500	Each.—List Price,	600
2 Lots at	600	Each.—List Price,	700
3 Lots at	700	Each.—List Price,	800
3 Lots at	850	Each.—List Price,	950
5 Lots at	1000	Each.—List Price,	1200
2 Lots at	1200	Each.—List Price,	1500

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAT WILL GROW

No better Christmas present can be given to your Wife, Child or Friend than one of these choice Lots in Westerleigh, a beautiful residential section of New York City.

Send your order at once with $5 (you can wire your order at our expense and send first payment by mail) to the National Prohibition Park Company, West New Brighton P. O., New York City, giving the priced lot you wish, and the President will select the best of the unsold lots of this special offer. FIRST COME, BEST SELECTION. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. That is, if you are not satisfied with the selection for any reason, you can at any time exchange your lot for any other unsold lot on an equitable basis.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO.—B. F. Funk, President; I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., President of Funk & Wagnalls Company, Treasurer; Robert Scott, Secretary. Advisory Board—Hon. Wm. T. Wardwell, New York, Treas. Standard Oil Co.; Freeborn G. Smith, Brooklyn, Pres. Bradbury Piano Co.; C. H. Mead, D.D., New Jersey; Louis A. Banks, D.D., New York City. *MAKE CHECK, DRAFT OR MONEY-ORDER PAYABLE TO I. K. FUNK, TREASURER.*

Address: B. F. FUNK, Superintendent, West New Brighton Post-office, New York City. Abstract of Title with every lot sold if requested.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 658

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NIB OF THE COAL CONTROVERSY AT SCRANTON.

THE announcement that the anthacite operators and miners will try to come to an amicable agreement, which the strike commission will merely have to ratify, was probably the most surprising event in last week's news. For the operators will have to carry on their negotiations, to a greater or less extent, with the officials of the miners' union, and that is just what they have been most strenuously objecting to hitherto. A careful reading of the proceedings before the coal strike commission in Scranton seems to show that the operators were centering their attack upon the proposition to recognize the United Mine Workers. President Baer, in his formal statement to the commission, asked that the union be excluded "from any part or recognition in the proceedings, recommendations, or decisions of this commission," and the Lehigh Company threatened to withdraw if it was "to be asked to enter into an agreement with the mine workers' union." The president of the union, however, was the very first witness, and he was on the stand four and a half days under the sharp examination of the lawyers of the operators. His fencing with Wayne MacVeagh has drawn admiring comment from many papers, and Mr. MacVeagh himself is reported as throwing up his hands with a hearty laugh and exclaiming: "Mr. Mitchell, you are the best witness for yourself that I ever confronted." The intellectual battle between the distinguished lawyer, laden with years and honors, and the young man of thirty-three, brought up in the coal-mines, is said have been very striking. Mr. MacVeagh tried again and again to force Mr. Mitchell either to indorse the violence and boycotting in the strike region or to condemn the union and its local leaders; but Mr. Mitchell always replied that he did not favor the violation of the laws. "In my judgment," said Mr. Mitchell, "violence never contributed to the success of a strike." This close questioning about violence was regarded as an attempt to show that the United Mine Workers is an organization unfit to be a party to a contract. On this point Mr. Mitchell declared that "our experience as an organization demonstrates conclusively that discipline can be maintained where trade agreements exist," and that, "as a matter of fact, in those States where we have trade agreements, if any of our local unions were to attempt to violate agreements or refuse to go back to work when we instructed them to do so we would put them out of the union."

Some of the questions of the operators' attorneys suggested the possibility of an anthracite miners' union that shall be independent of the bituminous miners' organization, a proposition that Mr. Mitchell did not seem to regard with favor. About 2,000 miners who did not strike have sent to the commission a request that their wages be advanced twenty per cent.; but they do not want the hours of labor restricted. When asked about the status of these miners, Mr. Mitchell said that he had no desire to see them lose their places, as about 10,000 men have left the region during the strike, and there is work for all. Mr. Mitchell says that he regards about $600 a year as a living wage for a miner, and gives out the information, made public for the first time, that the bituminous miners contributed $1,500,000 to help the anthracite miners, and that this sum was distributed among all the strikers, union and non-union alike.

After Mr. Mitchell's testimony, several physicians of Scranton and Wilkesbarre were called to testify to the effect of coal-mining on the miners. One doctor said that fully ninety-nine per cent. of the men who work in the mines are anemic, and large numbers suffer from miners' asthma, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica. Another said that at post-mortems he had seen miners' lungs as black as anthracite itself, and had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal-dust nine years after he had left the mines.

Alarming results are feared by *American Industries* (New York), a manufacturers' paper, if the miners' wages are raised. It says:

"This strike of Mitchell's was part and parcel of one of the most gigantic conspiracies in history. If successful, it meant that the coal deposits of industrial civilization should completely pass into the hands of a limited body of men of England and the United States. It means that the American miners will raise the price of coal to the importation point, and that the English miner will erect the same barrier which now prevents importation from Belgium into England. Thus it will be seen that the manufacturers of England and America will be at the mercy of these two bodies of mine workers acting in unison. Neither will permit the other to mine coal which can be sent into the other country for the breaking of any demand which may be made by either union.

"This conspiracy is one of the most subtle, and yet most destructive as to its eventual consequences, possible to be perpetrated upon an innocent people. If the American part of the conspiracy ever goes, the burden of it will fall upon the entire people of this country. Every farmer, every clerk, every house-owner, in fact, each and every resident of this land, must feel the effect directly in a double sense. Each resident will have to pay a dollar or two dollars more per ton for soft coal and perhaps the same increase for hard coal. One manufacturer of stoves, employing 1,500 men, has stated that if the price of coal were brought to the importation point, it would cost him $12,000 more per year for coal. This manufacturer stated emphatically that he would not stand this loss and that he would have to put this additional cost into the price of stoves. What would happen in this case would of course follow in every line of manufacture in this country. The final result would be that every man, woman, and child must pay tribute. Every pair of shoes, every hat, every suit of clothes,—in fact, every article required by our

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people will go up in price as a penalty of supporting John Mitchell's strike."

This argument is met by the New York *American* as follows:

"If the increase asked by the miners would be simply and beautifully saddled upon the public by a corresponding increase in the price of coal, why should Mr. MacVeagh's clients care enough about it to fight it for five months? It meant nothing out of their pockets. They could go on and mine coal and sell it at at least as great profit as before. They might, of course, object on their well-known principles of philanthropy to making coal dear, but a philanthropic feeling that carries people to the length of an army of troops, bloodshed, stockades, prisoners, terrorism, and widespread starvation seems to be somewhat too vehement for the average taste.

"And then are we quite sure that pure philanthropy was the sole ground of the mining companies' attitude about the strike? There has been much suspicion that it was something else. These companies could easily have prevented the strike. At any time after it started they could have stopped it. Instead of preventing it they seemed to seek it and even force it. Hitherto the discerning have suspected that the companies were very willing to have the supplies of coal decreased. So far Mr. MacVeagh's theory merely strengthens that suspicion.

"But coming back to it as a fine new discovery in practical living, if the miners were criminals when they sought to better their condition, all other men must be equally criminal that make a like attempt. There can not be, we imagine, a separate code of morals for men that dig coal.

"Hence every man who tries to get a better wage is a scoundrel. He is increasing the cost of living. The farmer that tries to get a better price for his wheat is a villain; he is making bread dear. The merchant that sells cloth is a rascal; clothes would be cheaper if he should give the cloth away. The grocer that adds a fraction to the price of sugar ought to be hanged. He is making food dearer. The men whose wages have just been increased by certain railroads are detestable; they are adding to the expense of railroad travel.

ESCAPE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEARS.

TWO hunts ended in failure down in Mississippi on Tuesday of last week—the President's hunt for bear, and the newspaper correspondents and photographers' hunt for the President. The President got away from the correspondents and photographers by posting armed guards on his trail; but how the bears got away from the President is not clear. Two bears, to be sure, were killed by the guides, but one is reported as having been too young and the other too sickly to escape. All the able-bodied bears appear to have left the region about the same time that the Presidential party arrived. The sickly bear was captured by a negro guide, who tied him to a tree and sent for the President. When Mr. Roosevelt arrived, he declined to shoot an animal in so helpless a plight, and ordered the guide to despatch bruin with a knife. "It looks," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "as if the bears of Mississippi, knowing that the President was coming, organized for purposes of mutual protection and for the second time demonstrated how easy it is for insurgents to get the better of the Administration."

The Detroit *Free Press* makes the following facetious remarks on the matter:

"This thing is growing serious. There has been a division of opinion as to the President's attitude on the Cuban question, on the best way of dealing with the trust problem, on his interference in matters without the purview of his office, and on his dealings with the Warwicks of his party. It has been charged that he is too strenuous, too impulsive—even stubborn. But his fame as a mighty Nimrod seemed as secure as that of the Kaiser himself. An admiring people would have confidently sent this rough-riding statesman to Africa to bag elephants, lions, tigers, and gorillas. It was grand to note how, amid their lashings and their roarings, he brought down the mountain lions and made the terrible grizzlies that escaped him skurry for the inaccessible cave that always goes with a grizzly.

"Yet this man of mighty deeds, who could rope a steer or deal death to the fiercest beast of the forest, who could ride a cavalry guard out of the saddle, and make a draw after an electric car had hit him first, is not making good in that bear hunt among the jungles and wallowing pools of Sunflower valley. The narrowness of political prejudice will recall that Mississippi is a Democratic State, and suggest that the Chief Magistrate of the nation is being given the double cross as was the son of sixty kings who died on the scaffold. But we decline to honor the intimation by discussion.

"Of course the President would not shoot a bear tied to a tree any more than he would slay one in a menagerie and call it hunting. He is going to strike the trail and run down and kill, or manfully admit that the particular bruin of these swamps through which he has plunged until his horse threw mud to the tops of the highest trees and until the dogs gave way to fatigue, is too much for him. Yet, such is the sensitiveness of our people, there will be a perceptible shrinkage of faith if 'Teddy' does not bring back a pelt or two, or a bona-fide bunch of claws to swell the catalog of his trophies."

But there is another feature of the affair that makes it look even more serious for the opposition. To quote the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

"Have the trusts and the members of Congress noted the fact that the President has been feasting upon roast bear paws and 'possum? There are strenuous times ahead for the legislators who will gather at Washington this winter.

"Despatches from Smedes, Miss., convey the information that the President and party refrained from hunting on Sunday and confined their attack to a hunter's repast, the principal features of which were roast bears' paws, 'possum, and sweet potatoes. The dinner was served in camp style on a rough pine table and in the open air, tin plates and tin cups taking the place of the costly china upon which the President is accustomed to dine at the White House.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI SWAMPS.
If the bear only knew his man.
—*The Chicago News.*

"Contemplate for a moment the possibilities of a dietetic combination of this kind—bear paws and 'possum. We have progressed far enough in dietetic science to know that what a man eats has an important bearing upon his temperamental proclivities, taste, and disposition. By feeding a St. Bernard pup on bread and milk we can make him as gentle and docile as a kitten. Put him on a raw meat diet and he soon develops a strong inclination to eat small boys. He becomes cross, snappish, and irritable, and the man who climbs into his back yard is apt to get a warm reception.

"The 'possum is a very sly, deceptive sort of an animal, always pretending to be 'stone dead' and therefore unmindful of what is going on about him. The bear is one of the bravest, most tenacious, and most unconquerable of all animals. He lacks the impulsive ferocity of the lion or the tiger, but you can shoot him full of holes and he still imagines that he is absolute master of the situation.

"This is the meat upon which our President is feeding as he trains for the coming session of Congress—the claws of 'the bear that walks like a man' and the meat of the smooth and wily 'possum.

"Does the man who is getting ready to oppose Cuban reciprocity or tariff revision know what is in store for him?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyright, 1902, by George Grantham Bain.

PARKER. MOSELEY. SPALDING. GRAY. WRIGHT. WRIGHT. WATKINS. WILSON. GRAY. PARKER. CLARK. SPALDING.

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

The first view shows several members of the commission in their "mining togs." The commission spent six days inspecting mining operations and interviewing the men. They were lowered into seven mines of varying conditions, and went through several breakers.

PERIL IN PARLOR-MATCHES.

SO many people use parlor-matches that the proposal to prohibit their use is exciting a corresponding amount of interest. In New York city the municipal explosives commission, on the recommendation of Fire Chief Croker, has included parlor-matches in the list of explosives which "no person, firm, or corporation shall have, use, keep, sell, or give away," the prohibition to go into effect January 1. The reason given is that 1,313 fires were caused last year, and eight lives lost, by the use of parlor-matches. The chief of the Chicago fire department is said to favor a similar ordinance there, the Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., has ordered an inquiry into the matter, and some of the newspapers in Philadelphia and Washington suggest that the parlor-match be banished from those cities. So the movement may take on large proportions. The order is encountering a good deal of opposition in New York, however, and it is not unlikely that it will be modified. The objections to the measure are stated with some feeling in the following protest by the Brooklyn *Standard Union*:

"It is now disclosed that the effect of the new rule will be to practically confer a monopoly upon the Diamond Match Company, commonly called the 'match trust,' which not only manufactures all the so-called 'safety' matches made in this country, but also manufactures, in its foreign factories, all the imported grades. So that, with the exception of sulfur matches, which no one likes and none but the very poor use, the enforcement of Croker's rule will mean that only the trust can sell the matches which will be in ordinary use after January 1 next in the city of New York. A pretty plot, of a verity, tho it is only fair to mention that Mr. Frank B. Cleggett, Eastern manager of the Diamond Match Company, while admitting his concern will benefit by the new ordinance, denies that the company had anything to do with its adoption. He frankly concedes, however, that 'the public will be inconvenienced,' but naively declares 'that it is not our fault.'

"Well, the inconvenience to the public is undeniable. Every smoker, comprising the vast majority of men, will not only have to pay from two to five times as much for safety as for parlor-matches, but he will also be compelled to constantly carry with him a whole box of them, for otherwise he can not ignite his match. The expense and inconvenience to the storekeeper, housewife, cook, janitor, and all other sorts and conditions of men and women will be equally great and exasperating, and will surely multiply profanity and cause the recording angels to work overtime. And the worst of it is, there is not the least necessity for such a stupid rule. As Mr. Cleggett admits, there is not a large city in the world which prohibits the use of parlor-matches. They are permitted in London, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and every other place where fire authorities are sane and honest. Of course, we all know the order could not be enforced without a big army of spies and policemen, but why incur the odium of making such an insane attempt? Surely not to benefit the match trust?

"If the municipal explosives commission has been hypnotized by young Mr. Croker or by some friend of the Diamond Match Company, it had better call in a doctor, unless it can throw the evil influence off in some other way. If it does not annul or amend its ridiculous ordinance before January 1 it will need no physician to wake it up and restore its senses. It will be roused from its somnolence by the mighty roar of an indignant people."

OTHER DANGEROUS MATCHES WITH EXPLOSIVE HEADS.
—*The Chicago Journal.*

The case against the parlor-match is given as follows by the New York *Sun*:

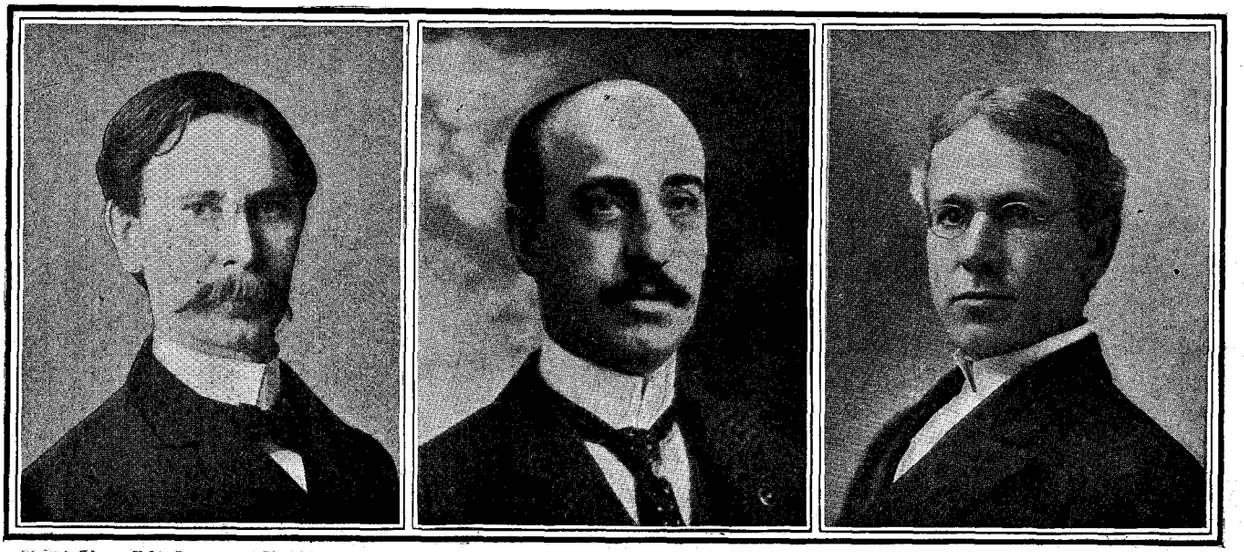
"The prohibition in this city of the storage or sale of parlor-matches after January 1 next is a commendable measure. The fire commissioner has discovered that thirteen hundred fires were caused last year by parlor-matches. This shows that the prohibition is in the interests of public safety. Many thousands of our housewives have long recognized the danger of this form of fireworks to their children and themselves. They have banished parlor-matches from their homes, with the result that the sale of ordinary sulfur and safety matches has increased.

"We have been slower than some other nations to recognize the danger of using this excessively inflammable commodity. Over a year ago the Swedish Government prohibited the use, throughout the kingdom, of matches similar to our parlor-matches. France also has suppressed them, and the French manufacturers claimed a year ago that the matches now produced in that country have none of the drawbacks, either as to injurious or poisonous qualities or as sources of danger, that have marked most of the common matches heretofore in common use.

"As paraffin is substituted for sulfur in the manufacture of safety matches, it has been found that wood with light and spongy pores is essential so that paraffin may easily penetrate the wood instead of the igniting composition itself, rendering it useless. Aspen has proved to be the best wood for safety matches, and this is the reason why Germany is now using about 5,000,000 cubic feet of aspen every year for its manufacture of safety matches.

"Germany imports two-thirds of its aspen from Russia. In this country, however, the aspen is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JOHN E. WRIGHT, *The Evening Post.* J. C. SHAFFER, *The Evening Post.* H. H. KOHLSAAT, *The Record-Herald.*

EDITORS OF CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS.

almost ubiquitous and is as yet little used in our industries. There is no reason why, instead of importing nearly all our safety matches, we should not make all the country requires with materials found at home."

THE NOBLE DOWRY HUNTERS.

THE revelation that there is a "Marriage Syndicate" in Berlin, which promotes the marriage of impecunious European "nobles" with American heiresses, was one of the striking features of the daily news a few days ago. The report was telegraphed all over the country, "featured" with big headlines and first-page prominence, and attracted wide attention. Here were the descendants of the old raiding robber barons planning new raids, but planning to carry them out through a "syndicate," and dickering and haggling over the percentage on the loot—Cupid the victim of cupidity, and the whole affair brought to light in a lawsuit in which a Baron von Muenchhausen accused the marriage trust magnates of lying. This picturesque combination of circumstances brought out a considerable number of editorial comments, but, with few exceptions, they were not up to the occasion.

In the sanctum of *Harper's Weekly* the topic was evidently passed around until it reached the desk of the tariff editor, who treated the matter as follows:

"There is evidence enough in plain sight to convince an ordinary jury that an organized effort is being made to invade the American matrimonial market, and without any remarkable degree of scrupulousness as to methods, either. By direct statutory acts we have no especial way of reaching and discouraging the organization of such floating companies, and we do not know, on the whole, that we should care to see these institutions punished under any circumstances. Every man to his own trade is quite as authoritative a phrase as *Chacun à son goût*, and the bureau that embarks upon the mere project of bringing the two factors of a successful combination together is not necessarily to be reprehended. What is clear, however, is that in the contest for the hand that possesses wealth we, in this country, are beginning to be subjected to a foreign competition which to some degree will serve to impoverish ourselves without bringing to us any measurable corresponding advantage, and against which we are entitled to some protection. We would suggest, therefore, that the tariff experts of Congress take this matter up, and see what can be done, first, toward putting a tolerably high duty upon unmarried foreign noblemen entering our ports, and, second, toward the placing of a heavy export duty upon our heiresses. The Quest of the Golden Girl, as it appears to be carried on to-day, may be made somewhat profitable to ourselves if it be understood that every titled bachelor from other climes coming to this country shall pay a sixty per cent. duty into the Treasury of the United States, or, failing to do this, shall be sent back home again at his own expense; and if after the wedding ceremony the fortunate bridegroom is required to pay an export tax upon his bride of forty-five per cent. before being permitted to start on his honeymoon, under penalty of having his marriage declared null and void, we shall not be without consolation in the hour of our wo."

A FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

THE economic doctrinaire, who can figure out and forecast the movements of wages, prices, railroad rates, etc., with pencil and paper, will find an interesting study in the present freight congestion. "From San Francisco to New York," says the New York *Tribune*, "the freight-yards and sidings are so crowded that there is almost a blockade." There are not enough cars to hold the freight offered, not enough locomotives to haul the cars, and not enough sidings to allow them to be handled expeditiously. This situation has the look of prosperity, and it has resulted in advances of wages to the railroad employees, but it is also resulting in higher freight rates to shippers, the embarrassment of business enterprises that depend on the movement of freight, idleness of the workingmen employed in such enterprises, and demoralization and large extra expenses to the railroads. In Pittsburg thousands of men, it is reported, have been thrown out of work by the non-arrival of materials, and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* says that the freight failure "is a serious check on the productive energy and growth" of the city. The Kansas City *Star* reports that the Western cattlemen can not find enough cars for the transportation of stock, and adds:

"No one could have predicted five or six years ago that within a half decade railroad business would have doubled. Yet such has been the case. The roads have swamped the shops with orders for equipment until the output has been sold for months ahead, and prompt delivery of cars is out of the question.

"Curiously enough some railroads are actually suffering from the abundance of business. They are working so near the limit of their capacity that additional trade has to be accepted at a sacrifice.

"The attention of Wall Street was called to this state of affairs in connection with a report from the Baltimore and Ohio a few days ago. The statement showed that this road's operating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

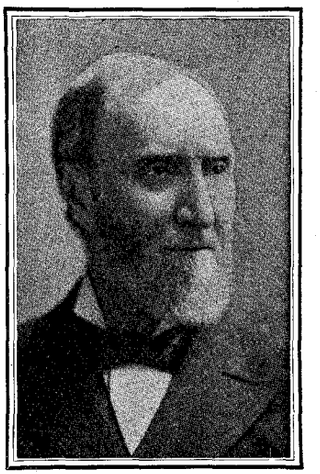
expenses had increased out of all proportion to the amount of freight handled. It was explained that the line was working every available car and engine. As a result the yards were so congested that it was difficult to get at desired cars, and delays multiplied to the great expense of the railroad. The attempt to handle the excessive offerings of freight was entailing an expense that more than consumed the extra profit. This trouble will be corrected in time, when the roads secure the additional equipment which they need.

"Meanwhile shippers annoyed by the delays will generally have to find what solace they may in the evidence of the country's prosperity that comes from the volume of railway business."

MR. CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

NEXT to the Presidency, the Speakership of the House of Representatives is generally accounted the most important position in our Government, yet the election that has been going on during the past few weeks, by the pledging of one State congressional delegation after another, has been attended by no popular excitement, and not a remarkably large amount of interest. Enough votes have been pledged to Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, to assure his election. Little criticism of this choice is heard. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says that "in his eyes the tariff is a sacred thing, from which nothing must be subtracted, no matter how much may be added; he believes largely in self-control for trusts," and "he is hardly in accord with the more advanced ideas of the President." He is also accused of being a millionaire. But extenuation for this is found in the facts that he wears boots, chews tobacco, tells funny stories, eats corn off the cob, and has found more soft places in the government service for his friends than any other five men in Congress have found for theirs. Turning to his more serious qualifications, the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) says of him:

"Certainly, by virtue of long experience, heavy responsibilities faithfully discharged, a faculty for dealing in a plain, common-sense way with practical affairs, Mr. Cannon merits distinguished preferment at the hands of his party. He has been in Congress for twenty-eight years. With the exception of the adverse landslide of 1890, his service has been continuous. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the very important committee on appropriations, and for the past ten years has been its chairman. In the latter capacity he has been regarded as a very strong man. He is not, in the old and accepted sense of the term, a 'watchdog of the Treasury,' but he can say No, and can stick to it as long and as tenaciously as any of his predecessors."

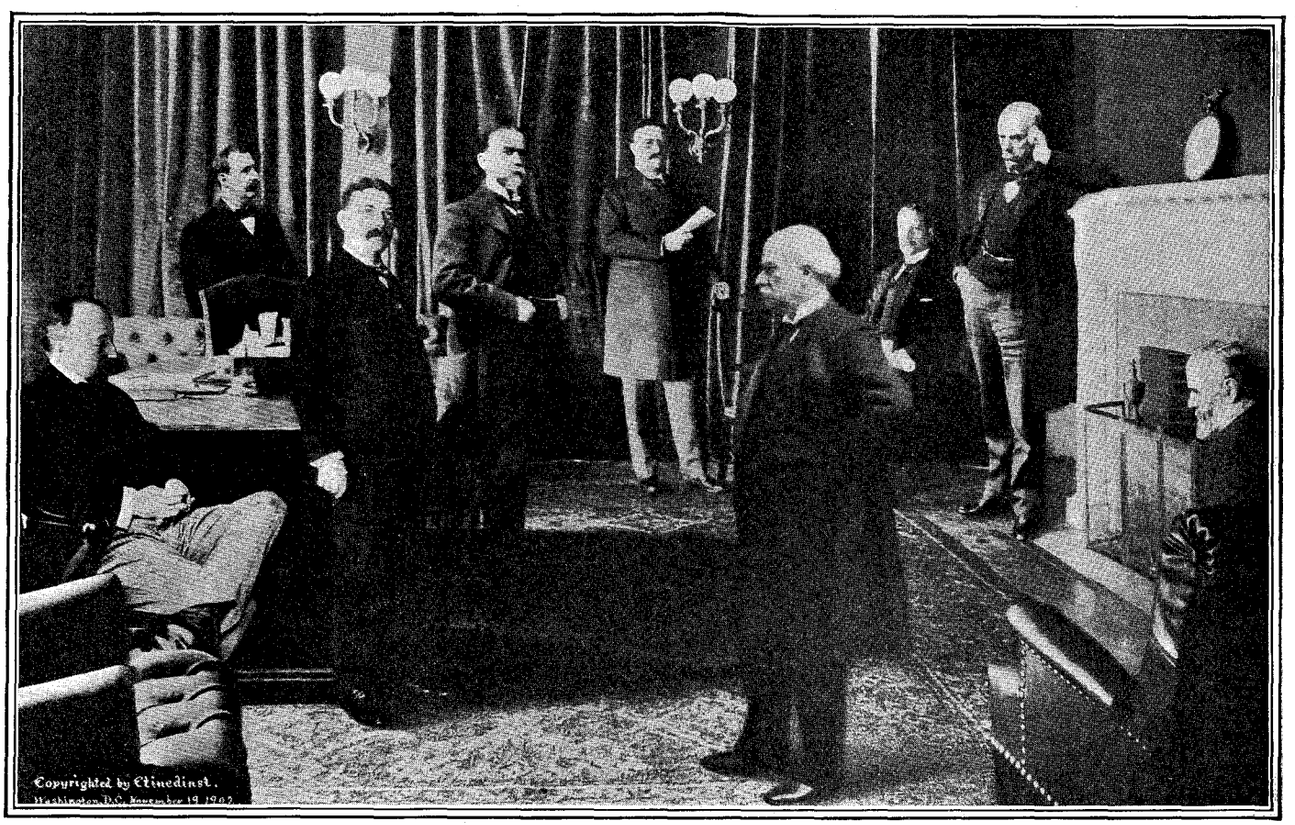


JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Mr. Cannon's popularity is by no means confined to his own party. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) observes:

"We are told by his opponents that he has been, as the head of the appropriations committee, a very stubborn and defiant autocrat. Before that impeachment Uncle Joe can well afford to plead 'justifiable legicide' and prove that his stubborn and defiant attitudes have always been taken against bills to take from the Treasury money that was demanded for jobs, campaign purposes, and other illegitimate diversions of the public funds. A watch-dog of the Treasury ought to be of stubborn and defiant stuff, and if this be a reason for opposition to Uncle Joe we believe the people will convert it into a strong argument for promoting him to the office of watch-dog of the entire proceedings of the House.

"It is even alleged that as speaker our homely and genial old Uncle Joe would become a czar of a kind to make Tom Reed look



KNOX. PAYNE. MOODY. HAY. THE PRESIDENT. HITCHCOCK. ROOT. SHAW. WILSON.

THE PRESIDENT READING HIS MESSAGE TO THE CABINET.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

like the proverbial thirty cents! But we do not believe a word of it. Out in Danville he is as popular as Santa Claus and moves among the people 'as plain as an old shoe,' and always has a loose and friendly fist-grip for every man, woman, and child in his district. The idea of his ever developing into a czar is so far-fetched as to excite commiseration for the man who asserts it. We would as soon expect Joe Jefferson, or 'Uncle Josh Whitcomb,' or one of the Cheeryble brothers, turning into a dark-browed, brutal autocrat, bathed in blood and snorting sentences of death or deportation!

"The one great passion of Uncle Joe Cannon has been to guard the Treasury, divide up the congressional pork-barrel, and regale himself upon that fruit of the fields that has made Illinois famous. No man can convince us that a czar is ever made out of a native American who is the faithful lover of roasting ears and green corn boiled on the cob! Until we are reliably advised that Uncle Joe has changed his diet and gone back on his North Carolina raising and his Illinois grub, we will refuse every argument offered to prove that a possible czar walks beneath his famous cap!"

THE PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS.

TWELVE appropriation bills, the statehood bill for Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, Cuban reciprocity, the Panama Canal treaty, the proposed Cabinet Department of Commerce, the anti-anarchy bill, and, possibly, tariff revision and trust restriction, will be the main issues before Congress during the next three months. The statehood bill does not seem to arouse much enthusiasm in the press, and a number of papers regard statehood for Arizona and New Mexico as premature. The feeling in favor of Cuban reciprocity remains strong, stronger outside of Congress, perhaps, than within it; and the desire for an early start on the isthmian canal is shown in an impatience with the dilatory tactics of the Colombian Government. On the tariff and trust questions there is a wide range of opinion, and it is considered doubtful if Congress touches either of these problems. The session that begins next Monday is the second session of the Congress that was elected in 1900. The Congress elected November 4 will not meet until December of next year, unless called in extra session, after March 4, by the President. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, favors an extra session next March, to consider tariff revision, but the other Republican leaders do not seem to share his feeling on the matter.

The first measure to come up, it is expected, will be the statehood bill. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says of it:

"Arizona is not fit for statehood. Its population is altogether inadequate, and it grows very slowly. New Mexico is not much better off. It has only sufficient population, including foreigners and those who can neither speak nor read the English language, to entitle it to a single member of the House. Excluding those not really entitled to citizenship, excepting for the fact that they have lived a long time in the Territory, there are not enough people there to make up the quota for a member of the House, and the growth of population has been slow. And yet it is proposed to admit them and give them two Senators, equal strength with New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, and a member of the House. The committee asks only the people of the Territories as to whether or not that should be done.

"Oklahoma has sufficient population; but if it is admitted now as a State it will not be long before the Indian Territory will be admitted as another State. The two should be combined in one. They would then only have population sufficient for a respectable State. The bill to admit these Territories passed the House at the last session in a short time and in a reckless way. It will not be surprising if it passes the Senate. It has been made the special order at the beginning of the session. The people of the Territories are not anxious for statehood, but the politicians, office-seekers, and men anxious to support further appropriations at Washington for irrigation are anxious. They are the persons who exert influence to that end at the Capitol."

In regard to the other questions likely to come up, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) observes:

"Surely we may expect something in the line of reciprocity with Cuba. And why not also something in the line of reciprocity with other countries? The Kasson treaties now on the Senate's table are worthy of definite attention. They were negotiated under a decree of Congress, and to inaugurate a general policy of reciprocity. If their terms are not favorable to American interests, the fact should be clearly developed and the treaties rejected. That will open the way for the negotiation of new treaties. If the treaties are good for us, why, then, they should be ratified. As matters now stand, we appear to be dawdling over some pretty important business

"The question of the isthmian canal should be disposed of. The Attorney-General gives his opinion in favor of the validity of the title of the Panama Company, and this reduces the matter to the terms of a treaty with Colombia. Not only what we want of that country, but must have if we are to put our spade in there, is well understood, and it is to be hoped that we may secure it promptly.

"There is the question of tariff revision. We are told that that is far too difficult and important to be taken up during the last days of this Congress. It must go over to the next Congress. By the time that body meets public sentiment, it is asserted, will have indicated the direction to be taken, and then we can go ahead with confidence. This sounds well, but it comes principally from those who are opposed to any action at all on the tariff, and hence it might be advisable for the friends of tariff revision to at least introduce the subject at the coming session, and see what a brief discussion will lead to.

"Then comes the trust question, which is a prolific source of talk. But we have had talk enough about trusts, and if Congress is not ready with action of some kind further talk will do no good.

"The President's message ought to be suggestive of what Congress should do, and the sky will probably clear a little after that has been delivered."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

THE editor of a Democratic newspaper, the Columbia (Mo.) *Herald*, recently published in his journal some remarks made by President Roosevelt in his books, concerning his predecessors in the office he now holds; and now several other Democratic papers have taken notice of the remarks. As quoted in the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), *The Herald* said:

"Speaking of Thomas Jefferson, Author Roosevelt said: 'The scholarly, timid, and shifty doctrinaire. . . . was the father of nullification and therefore of secession. . . . Cheap pseudo-classicism that he borrowed from the French revolutionists. . . . Constitutionally unable to put a proper value on truthfulness.'

"Of Martin Van Buren, Author Roosevelt said: 'Faithfully served the mammon of unrighteousness. . . . Succeeded because of and not in spite of his moral shortcomings.'

"This is what Author Roosevelt wrote concerning Franklin Pierce: 'A small politician, of low capacity and mean surrounding, proud to act as the servile tool of men worse than himself.'

"When Author Roosevelt wrote of James K. Polk this is what he said: 'Excepting Tyler, the very smallest of the small Presidents between Jackson and Lincoln.'

"Of President Monroe, Author Roosevelt wrote as follows: 'Colorless, high-bred gentleman of no especial ability, but well fitted to act as Presidential figurehead.'

"But Author Roosevelt's opinion of John Tyler is especially interesting. He said: 'He has been called a mediocre man; but this is unwarranted flattery. He was a politician of monumental littleness. . . . His chief mental and moral attributes were peevishness, fretful obstinacy, inconsistency, incapacity to make up his mind, together with inordinate vanity.'"

The Herald recalls that a year ago Republican organs were filled with violent criticisms of men who dared to speak slightingly of a President, and criticisms of a President were likened to anarchy. The Pittsburg *Post* observes that President Roose-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

velt denounced talk of this kind about other Presidents as "anarchy" and "abuse of the freedom of the press," and asks, "Is it patriotism to defame a President after death and anarchy to criticize him while living?" In reply to his question the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) says:

"We should say that according to Roosevelt and the Republican organs the answer would have to be, Yes; for everybody knows they have a monopoly of patriotism. But when we contemplate Hon. Theodore Roosevelt in the rôle of belittler of the late T. Jefferson, Esq., we give ourselves up to unbounded hilarity."

WALL STREET AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE impression that Wall Street is opposed to the Administration has been entertained by some papers, and *The Wall Street Journal*, an authority located "on the spot," confirms it. Many people in Wall Street are not only dissatisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, this journal asserts, but with the President himself. This feeling, it seems, has grown out of the action of the Government in the case of the Northern Securities merger suit, and has been deepened by the President's utterances on the question of trusts, and by his action in bringing about arbitration of the coal strike. In Wall Street we find two schools of opinion. One represents the views mainly of speculators, and "does not represent those of thinking men"; the other represents the views of those "considerably more enlightened." The first regards the inauguration of the "Knox suit" against the Northern Securities Company and the "forcing of arbitration upon the contestants in the coal strike" as "a little short of criminal." The other "regards with fear and distrust the tendencies of the Roosevelt Administration." It desires to see the laws enforced, and admits that something can be done with whatever evils exist in connection with the trusts; but it fears that the Administration is not attacking the problems in the right way. "The views of these people," declares *The Journal*, "deserve serious consideration at the hands of the Administration," for they "are the effort of reasonable men seeking along lines of enlightened self-interest the greatest good for the greatest number." However, *The Journal* does not see cause for alarm in regard to the President's trust policy. It says:

"The President brought the 'Knox suit' against the Northern Securities Company because he thought the law was being broken, and he desired to have it enforced. If the law is being broken, Wall Street can not fairly object to its enforcement. If it is not being broken, Wall Street has nothing to fear from the suit. Surely the courts can be relied upon to ascertain the facts and decide the question. With respect to the so-called 'trust question,' the President appears to have made up his mind that the only effective weapon against abuses is to be found in publicity. What has Wall Street to fear from publicity as applied to corporation affairs? We have always believed that it was the only effective course in the regulation of corporation matters. The experience of the last ten years, so far as the railroads are concerned, is eloquent as to the benefits arising therefrom.

"It may perhaps be unpleasant to the Street to realize that the Government is taking an independent course in these matters, but no ground of complaint can fairly be found in that. What Wall Street has to fear most of all from any Administration is not the execution of law, but failure to execute it or positive disregard of it. To our thinking, there is far more danger to the best interests of Wall Street and those of the country as a whole in the straining of currency laws, or customs laws as a temporary expedient, than there is in the enforcement of all the anti-trust laws on the books or all the anti-trust talk that ever was heard. No part of the country is more vitally interested in the honest and fearless execution of the law than is Wall Street. If there is one thing that President Roosevelt stands for at the present time, it is for this.

"We believe the attempt to array the financial interests of this country against Mr. Roosevelt is unfair and unwise. It is unfair because he clearly does not intend any harm to financial or business interests, and it is unwise because open opposition from Wall Street might prove a very strong element in his favor in an appeal to the country at large in event of the issue being fairly joined."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"CHINA wants an open door," says an exchange; so do we.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

IF President Roosevelt is in any doubt as to what he is going to say in his message he ought to read the newspapers.—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

AS Mr. Dooley would say, Alabama's "lily white" Republicans ought to black up if they hope to keep near the pie counter.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

KING LEOPOLD serves the purposes of the anarchists better alive than he would if he were dead. They ought to be careful of him.—*The Chicago News.*

PIERPONT MORGAN needs to hurry up if he wants the earth. An Indiana evangelist and prophet says it will come to an end in 1925.—*The Richmond Times.*

SUCH is the flexibility of our language that a noble brute may be either a thoroughbred St. Bernard or a rascally foreign fortune-seeker.—*The Washington Times.*

A CANNON-BALL fired in 1812 has just broken a man's leg. This illustrates how inferior the ancient ordnance was to that of the present day.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IT is rather ungrateful on the part of the burglars to burglarize the houses of policemen. The police are not doing any harm to the burglars.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF King Leopold were the least bit grateful he would send some sort of a decoration to the proprietor of the shooting-gallery where Rubino took lessons.—*The Washington Post.*

IT really looks like the "Southern-man-for-President" idea will take a new hold on the Democratic party, if it is going to insist on nominating a man who can carry his own State.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IN St. Louis they are sending men to the penitentiary for buying the City Council. In the White House they are rewarding with patronage the man who buys Delaware legislatures.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A KANSAS pensioner has written to the Pension Bureau saying that his pension was allowed on account of rheumatism, but as he has learned from Christian Science that there is no such thing as rheumatism, he desires that the pension be stopped.—*The Dallas News.*

IN our issue of last week Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, was erroneously referred to as a Republican. He is a Democrat.

CUBA: "Hurry up, or I'll cut the rope."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

BOURGET'S "MILITANT" SOCIAL NOVEL.

IN discussing the future of fiction—the alleged decline and possible disappearance of the novel—some writers have emphasized the present tendency toward socializing this form of art and converting it into a means of propaganda and reform—or reaction. There have been religious novels, political novels, socialistic novels, etc., and Tolstoy and Zola (the latter in the last period of his career) have frankly subordinated art to moral purpose and preaching. Would not this prove the undoing of the novel? it has been asked.

Whatever the answer may be, it is significant to find Paul Bourget, the subtle psychologist, the student of individual mind and temperament, the analyst of sentiment, among the propagandist novelists. His recent work, "L'Etape" (The Halting Place), is characterized by the critics of the various schools as an aggressive, militant, social "tendency novel," a work in which the author expresses his views in no uncertain manner on the currents, events, and movements of the day. Analysis of character and the study of temperament are subsidiary to an assault on certain religious and political phenomena. Bourget, through his hero, attacks republicanism, democracy, free-thought, and liberalism. Even specific facts like the Dreyfus case are mentioned, and no doubt is felt that the sentiments put in the mouth of the characters are those entertained by Bourget himself, whose sympathy with the anti-Republican-Nationalist movement is well known. The novel is as subjective and intensely partizan as anything can be in fictional form.

Briefly, the "argument" is as follows:

Jean Mouveron, the hero, is the son of a gifted, distinguished professor who has tried to live and bring up a family in accordance with the principles of scientific agnosticism. He has two brothers and one sister. All adore their father and share his religious and ethical ideas. Jean, however, falls in love with Brigitte Ferrand, the only daughter of another scholar and professor, who is a convinced Catholic. Jean desires to marry Brigitte, but her father prohibits the union on account of Jean's heretical views. To overcome this obstacle, he must renounce his freethinking and join the church. Aside from this dilemma, Jean has been for some time tortured with doubt. He has been conscious of leanings toward Catholicism, but he has repressed them out of affection for his father and the entire family.

He has long conversations with his father, to whom, however, he is determined not to disclose his harrowing inward troubles. He becomes more and more certain that his father is wrong and that faith is essential to mankind—to peace, happiness, and right living. He attends socialist and atheistic meetings, especially those held by a so-called "union Tolstoy," where Catholicism is denounced as a foolish superstition. The talk at these gatherings only intensifies his discontent and hastens his conversion to the belief of his forefathers.

Meantime terrible misfortunes overwhelm Mouveron, the father. The eldest son commits embezzlement and brings disgrace upon the family; the youngest son is perverted, while the daughter, Julie, whom the professor seeks to make independent and useful, is seduced by a pseudo-socialist of aristocratic connections; and when she is about to become a mother, her perfidious lover advises her to resort to criminal means of ridding herself of the inconvenient offspring of their illicit relation. In a fit of revolt and despair, Julie makes an attempt upon the life of her betrayer.

Thus an apparently well-ordered, serene, and ideal household goes to pieces, owing to the want of a religious foundation. The Ferrands, on the other hand, are tranquil and happy, and their only regret is that Jean, loved by them, continues to hold aloof from Catholicism. At last, when the Mouveron family is hopelessly ruined, a marriage is arranged between Jean and Brigitte, and the former escapes shipwreck by embracing faith and repudiating the lifelong teaching of his father.

Ferrand, whom the author describes as "un juste," represents Bourget's own ideas, and he is absolutely opposed to modern society and the principles dominant therein. The present education of woman is condemned, democracy is declared to be false and hollow, and the separation of the social classes is declared to be natural and salutary. Ferrand and Jean (the convert) regard the rulers, teachers, publicists of the present day as knaves, demagogs, or ignoramuses, and even the fundamental principles of the Revolution, the abolition of feudal privileges and distinctions, are apparently treated as grievous and disastrous blunders.

The judgment of several critics is that M. Bourget has written a powerful and striking work, marred, however, by features alien to art. The zeal and passion of a propagandist have, it is said, injured the realistic and psychological side of the novel, in which there is too much melodramatic "justice" and too little respect for verisimilitude, proportion, and actuality. The hero, Jean, is admitted to be a finely portrayed, consistent character, and his spiritual struggles are depicted in a masterly way. It is announced that Bourget is now at work on another novel of even more distinctly religious character, in which the political and intellectual ideas of the day will be even more aggressively and strenuously combated. The "war" on the monastic orders and the convent schools is believed to have inspired this effort.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

D'ANNUNZIO: MYSTIC AND SENSUALIST.

THE presence in this country of Madame Eleonora Duse as the champion and exponent of the D'Annunzio drama lends special timeliness to an article on "The Novels and Plays of Gabriele D'Annunzio," which appears in *The Monthly Review* (London, November) from the pen of Mr. Edward Hutton. "On the whole," observes the London *Academy and Literature*, "it is the most discriminative piece of writing on D'Annunzio which we have read in English." Mr. Hutton discerns in his author a multitude of conflicting tendencies. He acclaims D'Annunzio's poetic genius and psychological insight, but is compelled to admit his utter morbidness and "deep and ingrained cruelty." All these qualities are manifest in his novels, "L'Innocente," "Trionfo," "Il Piacere," "Vergini delle Rocce." Says Mr. Hutton:

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO,

Whose plays are now being presented in this country by Duse.

"It is not in dreamland, be sure, that the world of D'Annunzio lies, but in a region of sensation, spiritual, sensual, of profound and ridiculous physical passions, and tears as terrible and moving as any looked at from the outside that have, oh, once upon a time, made the world laugh or weep. The phenomena are the same. It is the artist who is different. Concerned less with plot than with beauty, he can not excuse himself if he lies. An enemy really, rather contemptuous of story-tellers and realists, he is concerned with the adventures of the soul of man. Nor will he, in his use of words, emulate their slovenliness. As his highest aim is beauty, so he finds that, at least in his own art, it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is not to be divorced from words; that in themselves perhaps words are the most beautiful things in the world, to be used carefully, and not without a real love. . . . One may say of D'Annunzio, as has been said of Praxiteles, that in spite of his sensuality, in spite of his implacable animalism, his aim is ideal. And curiously enough it is generally in writing of the sea that one finds that ideality without which we may believe the artist works but in vain. For it is not in the actions of men or women, or in their thoughts about one another, that D'Annunzio is interested, but perhaps a little in their loves and in their hates, and chiefly in their thoughts about themselves. And so when for a moment he forsakes humanity and turns to nature, it is that most human of nature's elements, the sea, with its absorbing passions and furies, its persistence, its incorrigible ugliness, its majestic beauty, its sadness, its changefulness, and, above all, its isolation, that becomes for him almost a god after the Greek fashion, possessing in its heart even the passions of men, but confined by no law, ruled by no relentless morality, persuaded from an expression of its desire by no equal voice.

"There are no people in D'Annunzio's novels, just as there are no plots, and scarcely even a story. His men and women, his peasants and young Roman patricians, are only real in so far as they are of little importance, in so far as he has spent but little pains on them."

D'Annunzio, with all his mystic feeling, his power to make us conscious, as he is conscious, of "the genius of places, the enchantment of quiet cities, the breadth of the country," of "the brief charm of the world and the passing glory of the hills," is yet "intensely cruel, without pity, utterly scornful, never appeased, keeping his anger forever against a humanity that has displeased and disgusted him." We quote again:

"He describes the plucking of a living dove with an exactness that is wonderful and needless. His description of the Pilgrimage in the 'Trionfo' is one of the most terrible things he has written; yet it is horrible too, for he makes no sign of pity, he sees with the eyes not of a man but of a god or a devil, and is eternally scornful of poor people who were worthy of tears, who would have called forth the tears of a greater man. So he becomes brutal, and sees a suffering human being only as an object for ridicule, for scorn; sees the cripple as a barbarian boy might see him, and the unsound mind as an example of nature's humor. His manner of describing the Aunt of Giorgio in the 'Trionfo' is an example of what I mean, not an extreme instance by any means; and so one sees the pose of the cynic, perhaps his most natural attitude, becoming the most frequent of all his poses, utterly destroying his insight and his creative power, till, as in the 'Fuoco,' he flies over the sky himself a sight for men and angels, having exposed not his own soul alone to the gaze of a world he has hated. So I find him guilty of a deep and ingrained cruelty, that, as I think, he will never quite be able to forget, to unlearn; for is not cruelty the real malady at the heart of the sensualist, and has D'Annunzio not told us almost with a great boast that sensuality has claimed him and held him for its own?"

D'Annunzio has written six plays. Three of them, "The Dead City," "Gioconda," and "Francesca da Rimini"—the three in which Madame Duse is now appearing in this country—have been Englished by Mr. Arthur Symons, in translations that are described as "almost perfect." The remaining plays, "La Gloria," the "Dream of a Morning in Spring," and the "Dream of an Autumn Sunset," have not been presented outside of Italy. They are full of gorgeous symbolism, and show the influence of Maeterlinck, Nietzsche, and Wagner. "La Gloria," a picture of the Rome of to-day, is, we are told, in many respects the most remarkable play that D'Annunzio has written, "without parallel in our time for significance and terror." The two "Dreams" are wild and lurid visions, horrible and impossible, redeemed only by magnificent imagery. We quote, in conclusion, Mr. Hutton's general estimate of D'Annunzio:

"Profound, in the strict sense of the word; never, as is almost a matter of course in modern English literature, without ideas, he is at one and the same time a Mystic and a Realist. Taking the side neither of the angels nor of the devils, he is even scornful of man, a passion for whom has led to some of the great indiscretions in literature. Yet as a Mystic he is never far from reality, even as in realism he is almost always a poet, consumed it would seem, even when in the close embrace of the actual world, with a lust for the beauty of mere words, desiring almost before anything beside the emotion of their flight, and sweep and glory and terror. And in the quest for this beauty he has searched all lands and ransacked the fields of Cadmus and the burial-places of the Atridæ. Nor is he without the moods and the grave serious accents of the sensualist, pursued by the hallucination of desire, in which madness he, like all in the grip of that demon, is minute, dreary, infinitely infinitesimal.

"His terror he has from the Greeks, and his sensuality, obscenity, and passion from his own land, his realism from France and Russia, and his mysticism from Germany and Belgium and the profound saints of the Catholic Church. It is only from us [Englishmen] he has learnt nothing, or next to nothing, at least till lately, finding perhaps in the plays of Shakespeare or the writings of one or two moderns, something less lengthy, less full of useless words and pages that might have been left out, than in the writings of Zola, or the works of Tolstoy, or the operas of Richard Wagner, that may, one is not slow to think, be of use to him, at least by way of example."

A BOYS' NOVELIST.

IT is hardly an exaggeration, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, to say that the death of George Alfred Henty will be mourned by "boys the world over." His books—and they are many—have delighted several generations of boys. They have helped to weld together the young life of the British empire, and have afforded instruction and entertainment to tens of thousands outside of its domain. *The Tribune* gives the following résumé of Henty's life-work:

GEORGE A. HENTY,
The author of eighty books for boys.

"Mr. Henty's career admirably fitted him for that special department of authorship. He was of English birth and was educated at Cambridge. He served actively in the Crimean war for a time, but finally was invalided home. A few years afterward, in the capacity of a correspondent, he was in the field in the Austro-Italian, the Franco-German, and the Turco-Servian wars, and was with the Abyssinian and Ashanti expeditions as well as with Garibaldi in Italy. During these years of exciting, perilous, and picturesque adventures in various parts of the world, from the walls of Paris to the jungles of central Africa, this trained observer accumulated an ample stock of just that class of materials adapted to stories which boys most eagerly devour. He told them tales, as did Othello to Desdemona—

> Of most disastrous chances,
> Of moving accident by flood and field,
> Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent, deadly breach—

and, 'this to hear,' they not only, like Desdemona, 'would seriously incline,' but eagerly and enthusiastically 'incline,' and with such practical results that both author and publishers were delighted. No other writer for boys of the present period has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had such vogue. He was remarkably industrious and wrote with the greatest facility. Two or three books a year was an easy task, and one was just as interesting as another. He never repeated himself, tho he has produced between eighty and ninety stories for boys, and at the time of his death, in his seventieth year, was engaged upon more. The interest of his stories never flagged, and the sources of his adventures seemed well-nigh inexhaustible."

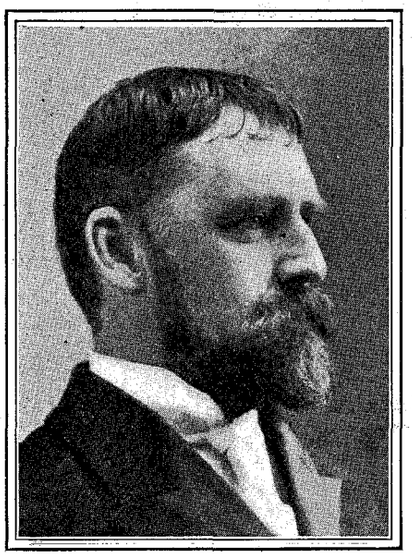
The Hartford *Courant* adds:

"Compared with the Henty books, the Peter Parley books, Optic books, Rollo books, the Mayne Reid books, and the rest—still not ungratefully remembered by boys now gray—were mere forerunners and harbingers. The Henty books have encircled and overspread the earth. They are found wherever boys of the English race are found—throughout the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa. British lads are reading them to-day in Egypt and American lads in Hawaii. Hundreds of thousands of bright young eyes have pored over them, drinking in the geography, history, and ethnology—useful knowledge of this sort and that—with the story. And the owners of the eyes will be all the better, more intelligent British subjects or American citizens a few years hence for having read the Henty books in their boyhood.

"It is not a little thing, that; not an unworthy record. There are many more ignoble lots than to be kindly remembered and regretted by the schoolboys of two great nations. George Alfred Henty's seventy years in the world were not wasted."

AMERICA'S LACK OF ARTISTIC FEELING.

"WHEN people get a little money they go in for various things. Some go in for yachts, some for pictures, and some for horses. As for me, I think I prefer horses!" This remark was recently made by a prosperous merchant to Mr. Will H. Low, the well-known American artist, and Mr. Low finds in it a literal, as well as a figurative, truth when applied to the American nation as a whole. Paris has its Salon; London its Royal Academy; and New York its horse-show in Madison Square Garden. "The horse-show in itself," observes Mr. Low, "and the interest in the noble animal which it represents, is in every way laudable; but as a typical episode of a great city's life it undoubtedly places New York in a rank of intellectual inferiority to those other great centers of civilization which it emulates, London and Paris." He continues (in *The International Quarterly*, September–December):



MR. WILL H. LOW.
He thinks the horse-show a mark of New York's "intellectual inferiority."

"When we turn to cities in the United States other than New York, the contrast does not cease to be humiliating.

"Chicago, in 1893, showed what civic pride can do in the way of an art exhibition, and while it is true that the Columbian Exposition was national and not local, we all know that it was the money of Chicago, earned in the stock-yards and elevators, freely given to the service of art, that alone made the White City, the most notable manifestation of art of modern times in any country, possible. Local pride, or possibly greater interest in art, continues to make the annual exhibitions of the Chicago Art Institute more notable in one sense than any exhibition held in New York, for it is the custom there to employ an agent in Europe to procure work of Americans residing abroad and to pay for the transport of these works of art to Chicago; an admirable thing which no New York exhibition does. The international exhibition annually held in Pittsburg by the Carnegie Institute goes farther and invites and transports free of charge the works of eminent foreigners as well as of Americans abroad and at home, and exhibitions are held in this smoky city which New York can rarely equal. That this is due to the liberal endowment of the Institute by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, rather than to a living art interest on the part of the city, does not weaken the case against New York, for in this our chief city private initiative should do as much as in Pittsburg, unless it be held, as well it may be, that a metropolis can best vindicate its right to the proud title, by municipal action so that it may not be outdone by smaller cities.

"Finally, in Philadelphia—the butt of countless witticisms emanating from New York—at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, exhibitions are held which numbers of New York artists are glad to visit, knowing that they will there see many works never shown in their own city."

Yet, in spite of these facts, New York is the real metropolis of art in the United States. Here is the seat of the National Academy of Design, America's oldest art institution, founded in 1826; the Society of American Artists, already in the twenty-fifth year of its existence; the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; the Architectural League of New York; the National Sculpture Society; the Municipal Art Society, whose function is aptly described by its motto, "To love our city, we must make our city lovely"; the American Water-Color Society; the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects; the National Society of Mural Painters, and the American Fine Arts Society. These names make a formidable showing, and, when taken in conjunction with that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, would seem to indicate that New York's artistic pretensions have a solid foundation, after all. Indeed, Mr. Low admits that in the representation of the fine arts in these various societies "New York is richer than the elder capitals of the Old World." Paris, for instance, has no separate organization of its sculptors, nor has London. What he complains of is the "notable lack of interest in the living art which should characterize a great city filled with civic pride." We quote further:

"The millions acquired by the unique opportunities of our great New World are spent with profusion in the collection of works of art, but a beggarly proportion of these sums is expended to encourage and establish our nascent art—our art which is more than nascent, for with the shrinkage of distance and bridging over of space, characteristic of our age, our artists have mingled with their elder brothers of the Old World, and have there received recognition which is denied them at home.

"For more than a generation the most important modern school of art in the Old World has found its chief encouragement upon these shores, and men whose efforts have been made possible only by the dollars of cis-Atlantic origin—with the result that to-day in the picture-mart of New York their works are stamped with a market value to be expresed in four figures—have worked side by side in Parisian ateliers with their American comrades. Of these two classes of men, at the outset equal in talent, the foreigner has found at the beginning and throughout his independent career a generous patron in our collectors; directed, it is true, by a cleverly organized and efficient class of picture-dealers, so that to-day we learn of so and so whom we have known in the school who has been taken in hand by the dealers, and, as the phrase goes, is now 'working for a syndicate,' and, to continue in commercial terms, it may be added 'for purposes of exportation.'

"The American, on the other hand, returns to what his French comrade calls the '*pays des dollars*' to find these very necessary adjuncts to a professional career difficult to obtain, and is forced to turn to other forms of art than those which express his individual temperament and the results of his study abroad. He is,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

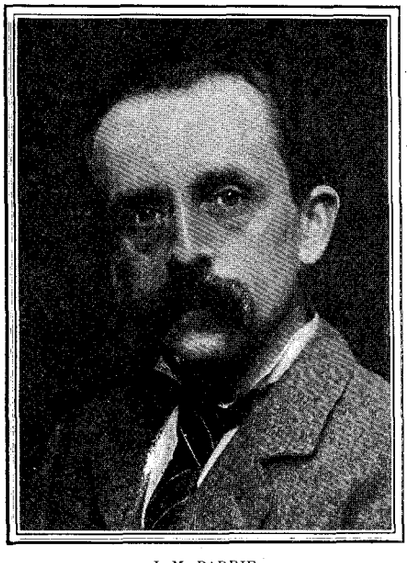
if a painter, almost debarred from the production of pictures, and is forced to employ his accomplishment in teaching or illustration. The sculptor, thanks to the abundant store of heroes of the Civil War, all of whom are not yet memorialized, is in somewhat better case, since for some occult reason the foreign sculptor has not found favor with us. The architect is the happiest of the artistic trio, and has not lacked for abundant opportunity and ample recognition in the land of his birth."

NEW PLAYS BY J. M. BARRIE AND MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

THE two most interesting recent events in the London dramatic world have been the production of Mrs. Humphry Ward's first play, "Eleanor," and of Mr. J. M. Barrie's "fantasy" entitled "The Admirable Crichton." Mrs. Ward's play, which is a stage version of her novel of the same name and a contribution to serious drama, is severely handled by some of the critics. The almost unanimous verdict is that it lacks the essentials of stage-craft. Mr. Barrie's farce, on the other hand, wins hearty commendation.

Mr. Max Beerbohm, of *The Saturday Review*, complains that Mrs. Humphry Ward "invents" but never projects, "holds" but never grips, "enlightens" but does not illuminate. She is ever "a critic, an essayist, working ably in another medium." Her characters "talk round and round their theme," and "boredom casts over all its inky shadow." Mr. E. K. Chambers, who writes for the London *Academy and Literature*, takes a higher estimate of the play. "For all its technical deficiencies," he declares, "'Eleanor' is more interesting, and in the best sense more dramatic, than any other new play that I have seen this long while. It has the life-blood in it." He continues:

"The first essential of drama, as of all art that is not merely decorative, is emotion, emotion felt by the artist and conveyed to the spectator. The second, and this is what differentiates a drama from, say, a lyric, is that the emotion must not be stationary. It must have a history, must ebb and flow, and must draw the spectator with it through a series of states of feeling which may be of less or greater range, but must of course be capable of coalescing into a unity as the ultimate and total impression to be left by the play. Such a dramatic ideal is most completely reached by something of the nature of a conflict, some theme by which opposing sympathies are awakened, which sway the spectator now in this direction, now in that, until the discords are resolved into a final harmony. Precisely this kind of theme is involved in 'Eleanor.' Edward Manisty is beloved by two women. Eleanor Burgoyne, world-broken and no longer young, holds him by intellectual sympathies and the memory of early days. A serene autumn of happiness seems opening before her until the arrival of Lucy Foster with her 'fresh young beauty' blots out the prospect. So far the situation is fairly obvious, but Mrs. Ward gives it subtlety by laying stress on the point that the rivalry, conscious on the one side, unconscious on the other, between the two women, is in the long run less strong than the tenderness which they have simultaneously come to feel for one another. And so the balance of emotional forces is in unstable equilibrium. Lucy, in the third act, sacrifices herself for her friend, and Eleanor, who at first has fought for her own hand, makes surrender in the fourth act of her own last chance of happiness to that of the girl. That she then dies must be taken, as is so often the case with a stage death, less as an event in itself, than as the natural sign and symbol that the dramatic struggle is over. Mrs. Ward's handling of the issue she sets seems to me true to life and true to the highest elements in life. Once she gets properly at it, which is not unfortunately until half-way through the piece, she succeeds in holding one's interest and emotions to its close. Her strength is in what matters; her weakness in what is, comparatively speaking, insignificant and external."



J. M. BARRIE.

His "fantasy" is one of the successes of the London dramatic season.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Her first play, "Eleanor," is criticised for its lack of dramatic feeling.

The Athenæum gives the following account of Mr. Barrie's extravaganza:

"Thanks to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Captain Marshall, and now last of all to Mr. Barrie, fantasy has taken in public estimation the place once occupied by burlesque. This substitution involves, it is needless to say, an immense gain to our stage. Only in the hands of a master craftsman, such as was in his time Planché or Francis Talfourd, was burlesque tolerable, while to fantasy we owe a series of masterpieces, among which we may include 'As You Like It.' Mr. Barrie's 'Admirable Crichton' is an excellent specimen of its class. A little overelaboration and some slowness of action from which it suffers will disappear when it is played more closely, and a vein of satire which it exhibits adds to its attractions. Its central figure is to some extent mock-heroic. A model butler in an aristocratic house, who respects all the proprieties amidst which he has dwelt, is hurt at the familiarities which the earl, his master—a student, presumably, of Jean Jacques Rousseau—permits himself with his servants, and, among the three fair daughters of his master's house, most approves that one who treats him 'de haut en bas.' A curious chance befalls the earl and a portion of his household. In the course of a cruise in Southern seas the yacht containing him, his daughters, and two or three of his friends and dependents is wrecked upon an uninhabited but happily fertile island, out of the ordinary course of commerce, where there is little prospect

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of a rescue. For two years the party are retained prisoners. Strong, resourceful, ingenious, inventive, the ex-butler takes the lead in all that is done. By general consent he is elected to the governorship of the island, and the earl, his daughters, and the other denizens become the mere executants of his orders. The girls all fall in love with him, and Lady Mary, the proudest and most intellectual of them all, tho provided at home with a 'young lord lover' whom she never expects to rejoin, consents, with her father's approval, to be his bride so soon as she can obtain a skirt in which to be married. There is a clergyman in the party, but as no dresses have been saved from the wreck the females are all dressed in the skins of the animals they have slain. In dreaming of a marriage such as this Crichton is scarcely false to his former self. He feels in himself the instincts of kingship, and doubts not that in some previous existence he was a monarch—let us say Assurbanipal—and that Lady Mary was a captive of his spear or a priestess at his shrine. When, however, an English frigate visits the island, and all are carried off, the dreams fade; and when the party finds itself at home Lady Mary rejoins her aristocratic suitor, and Crichton marries a domestic on whom his eye had previously fallen, and who has always regarded him with devotion. With her he opens a public-house in the Harrow Road. It is easy to regard all this as frivolous. When backed up by wit and humor, such as are here displayed, and by happy satire of social conventions, it is delightful."

RECENT ESTIMATES OF THOREAU.

THERE are many indications that Thoreau's literary influence is in the ascendent. Forty years have passed since his death, and it is safe to say that his reputation was never so securely grounded as to-day. During his life-time he was, for the most part, either misunderstood or unappreciated. Nowadays there is a disposition to regard him as one of the most significant figures in American literature. Mrs. Annie Russell Marble remarks on these facts in her new study of "Thoreau, His Home, Friends, and Books," declaring:

"Seldom has an author met less response from publishers and public during his lifetime, to win, as if by compensation, such cumulative interest after his death. As a result of twenty-five years of writing, he published only two books. The literary history of those decades, however, reveals almost parallel cases of defeat, or slowly gained success. It was the critical childhood of American literature, and her offspring could not be granted too great freedom or praise until their health had been tested. The survival of the fittest finds oft example in American literature of the last century. Had Bryant, Emerson, or Hawthorne died at Thoreau's age, forty-five, they would have had scarcely more recognition during their lives. . . . He did not live in an age when literature was considered a possible profession. He added his name to the list of pioneers, led by Charles Brockden Brown, Philip Freneau, and others, who, with many discouragements and sturdy patience, established literature among the professions in America."

John Burroughs places Thoreau "in the front of the second class of American authors," and Mrs. Marble is inclined to accept this judgment, altho, as she adds, "the writings of Thoreau represented such an extreme, tho prescribed, development of natural genius and transcendental culture that they defy classification among compeers." We quote further:

"In his writings, as in his life, he must be regarded from two viewpoints. He lived a secluded life, yet he was *en rapport* with the best intellectuality and ideals of his age. His was not the stellar existence so often pictured, nor yet did he urge any to adopt the restricted program of activity, which was his preference for mental and spiritual growth, but from which he often emerged to mingle in broader affairs. We have seen the man in Maine woods and in lyceum, in Walden retirement and fronting the crisis of the Abolition movement. While self-improvement was his primal aim, one must not forget its corollary,—'I believe in the infinite joy and satisfaction of helping *myself* and *others* to the extent of my ability.' Self-expansion was the preliminary step to true service. He mingled rigid, elementary simplicity of life with a poetry and idealism wholly unsurpassed. So, in his literature, his themes and treatment may seem egotistic and constrained, sometimes trivial; but his aims are lofty, his conclusions are of universal import. Few characters offer more enticements for censure, even for caricature, on the externals of presence and action. His nature was too complex to be consistent in every iota of progress, but the trend was unswerving and the life-expression was consistent in all large manifestations. His ideals were too high to adapt themselves to the restless conditions of modern life, but they suffered neither vacillation nor compromise. With many defects of temperament and lack of amenities and graces of mien, with flaws of prejudice and perversity in mental as well as social nature, Thoreau was yet one of the large men whose powers of mind and soul should preclude undue emphasis of minor faults."

As an instance of European interest in Thoreau's message and personality may be quoted a recent article by M. M. Muret in *La Revue* (Paris). M. Muret chooses to regard the American writer as first of all, in Channing's phrase, a "poet naturalist." "It is worth noting," he says, "that history presents many examples of violent reaction, in any given age, against what have often seemed to be the most progressive tendencies of that age. For example, Antisthenes, the first cynic, followed Pericles; Epictetus counterbalanced Julius Cæsar; Agrippa de Nettesheim published his treatise, 'De Incertitudine et Vanitate Omnium Scientiarum et Artium,' during the period of the German Renaissance; and Rousseau, the apostle of instinct, succeeded the Encyclopedists and the prophets of reason. Now we have Ruskin, Nietzsche, and Tolstoy condemning our twentieth century civilization, asking if it has not brought us more loss than gain, and even pleading for a return to an impossible past." Thoreau falls into the same category as the other protesters named. If he has remained comparatively obscure even in his own country, it is because he was "too far ahead of his time." Yet M. Muret deems him a notable representative of American Transcendentalism, not unworthy to be mentioned with Emerson, Hawthorne, Alcott, Channing, and Margaret Fuller.

M. Muret does not indorse the accusation of misanthropy which has been made by some critics against Thoreau. "He was rather a misogynist," we are told, "than a misanthropist." If he had but a few friends, it was on account of his high conception of friendship. His talent was probably seen at its best when not influenced by contact with men. M. Muret continues:

"The rhetoricians think when they speak. But Thoreau found that he ceased to think when he was compelled to express his thought through speech. That is why he gave up lecturing. He realized that lectures constituted an intellectual and moral danger for him. Solitary and silent reflection in the presence of nature was his only source of inspiration. This is the main charm of his books, which are collections of careless notes and lazy confessions, reflecting day by day the development of a strong and saintly soul. . . . A series of his books is entitled 'Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.' 'Waters, Flowers, Birds, Clouds' would have been a more appropriate title—particularly clouds, from which he derived so much inspiration. While we admire these literary pearls, we regret that he should not have built with such splendid material a durable edifice. . . . . .

"The works of Thoreau must be regarded rather as the protest of Beauty against invading Ugliness than as a scientific contribution to the natural history of America. It was because he believed that our civilization held a true spirit beneath all its artificiality that he advocated a return to Nature, which for him meant a return to Beauty. In this respect Thoreau can be classed with Ruskin and Tolstoy, altho his Puritanism differs greatly from the Puritanism of Tolstoy, who rebels against civilization more in the name of outraged morals than in the name of offended beauty."

M. Muret thinks that the idea which inspired Thoreau is sound, but that "he pushed sound reasoning to the limit of absurdity." As to his philosophy, "it would be useless to discuss it." He would never admit that the rights of the individual should be subjected to the rights of society, and his views on religion and politics were "absolutely negative." When we say that "he loved nature and hated civilization," we sum up his philosophy. M. Muret concludes:

"Voltaire wrote that Rousseau made him wish that he could walk on all fours. The same might be said of Thoreau. In view of the sobriety and simplicity of his message to the world, we may forgive him for being paradoxical almost to the point of sophistry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS LIFE A FORM OF FERMENTATION?

PASTEUR, the great French biologist, believed that he had proved fermentation to be the result of life; now his thesis seems to have been turned end for end. Life processes, according to an active school of modern biologists, are but forms of fermentation, or, at least, they are controlled and directed by the class of substances known as ferments or enzymes. It is the peculiar property of these substances to bring about chemical change by their mere presence without apparent alteration in their own composition. Pasteur thought that fermentation was due to the growth of the yeast plant; but in reality it is brought about by the presence of an enzyme produced by this plant. Other enzymes cause other changes that were once spoken of as "vital" or as purely chemical; and they are especially active in the animal organism, where they turn starch to sugar, preside over the oxidation of the blood in respiration, build up protoplasm from the simpler food products, and, in fact, have to do with all the functions of life, simple and complex. In an article entitled "The Newest Conceptions of Life," contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (November) by Carl Snyder, the writer urges that this knowledge brings us much nearer to the secret of vital action. Speaking of the component cells of the human liver, he says:

"In the various compartments of these invisibly minute workshops at least ten or twelve distinct ferments have been found, manufacturing various kinds of sugar, and acids, and urea, and bile, and color stuffs; they take up various poisons and render them harmless, bind up the acids with diverse substances to form others more complex, and in the mean while must see that they themselves get a proper supply of food, and water, and oxygen, and that all these are churned up in a state proper to assimilation.

"What is true of the liver seems equally true of all the other glands and organs of the body—the kidneys, the spleen, the pancreas—and for each of them there may be a dozen or more distinct ferments, each with a special and appointed work to do. Even the brain and the nervous system have their specific ferments, and these are certainly necessary to, if they do not actually share in, the processes of sensation and thought itself.

"In brief, for every vital function, a ferment. That is the latest word of biological chemistry. In broader terms, the sum of activities we collectively call life is a series of fermentations.

"Naturally the very first question is, What are these ferments, these enzymes or zymoses or diastases? That is the biochemical problem of the hour. So far they have utterly baffled inquiry. Their activity seems bound up rather with the peculiarities of their atomic structure, of their chemical architecture, so to speak, than with any mystery of ingredients. They are compounded of the simple elements of water, air, and carbon. It is how these are put together that is so puzzling.

"But the solution is not far off. Some German chemists, Bredig and others, have been able very closely to imitate some of the ferment actions by means of solutions of very finely divided metals, such as platinum and gold. Professor Loeb and Prof. Albert P. Matthews, of the University of Chicago, have been especially interested in these problems too, and report the production of enzymes not normally found in the organism. This is a step further. We may learn of the chemical synthesis of an enzyme any day, and that will be but the prelude to the manufacture of life in the laboratory. . . . . .

"Recent research has shown that every step in the process of assimilation, or nutrition, is presided over by a special ferment. And what we call growth is but cell division, a chemical splitting up of one cell to form two, when, through an increase in size, the cellular equilibrium has been broken. This process, endlessly repeated through long years, builds up from a single parent cell the tall figure of the giraffe, the huge bulk of the whale, the chalk beds of England, or some vast reef of coral in the Pacific."

One of the most curious recent discoveries along this line is that of the so-called reversibility of ferment-action. For instance, the ferment that splits up starch into sugar and water will, if its action be continued beyond a certain point, join these components together again to form starch. From this and similar phenomena, Mr. Snyder, in closing, makes a rather remarkable forecast. He says:

"It seems to be clear that the condition of growth, whether of a grain of wheat or the germ of a man, is the production, or appearance, of distinct enzymes—ferments—at each stage. Cessation of growth must mean the disappearance or lapse in activity of these special enzymes. What we call growing old seems merely a series of destructive fermentations. It is probable that these are present *from the beginning*—that throughout all life there is a struggle, so to speak, between the two; that in some sense, as Professor Loeb once remarked, death is a physical agent, the material antithesis of life.

"If the action of the malt enzyme upon starch is reversible, so is that of the ferments which convert the active tissue, the living protoplasm, into the relatively dead, fatty, or connective, or cartilage, or bone tissue—the characteristic, as the great Russian biologist, Metchnikoff, has shown, of advancing years. As the discovery of the constructive ferments gave at last a clue to a complete account of the whole life process, so to those who have closely and reflectively followed the development of biochemistry the discovery of reversibility in fermentation may in time disclose the reversibility of the life process: in more concrete phrase, the arrest of death, the prevention of old age, the preservation of youth."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-ACCUSATION.

THE man who gives himself up to the police as the author of some sensational and notorious crime is not, it appears, the "plain, every-day liar" that the daily press describes him as being; he is, according to *The Lancet* (London, November 8), suffering from a not uncommon morbid mental state which may be due to any one of several causes. Says this journal:

"'Auto-accusation' is a curious phenomenon which possesses both medical and legal interest. The committal of a notorious crime, which excites popular imagination and which remains undetected for a time, often leads to the appearance in law courts of self-accusing culprits who charge themselves with being the authors of the crime in question. Dr. Ernest Dupré, of Paris, in a paper read before the Annual Congress of French Alienists and Neurologists recently held at Grenoble, attempts to delineate with exactitude the psychological nature of 'auto-accusation' and to show that certain morbid elements play an important part in it. He points out that 'auto-accusation' is not often or merely the result of weak-mindedness; the subject of it is a person who has positively developed general ideas of unworthiness, guilt, and remorse, and in a word is suffering from mild melancholia with vague delusions of guilt and sin. Another type of self-accuser is the proud and vain 'degenerate' who, with a brain warped by congenital anomaly of development, constructs romances of which he readily persuades himself to be the hero or the martyr. There is, adds Dr. Dupré, a marked contrast between these two types. The one is abject, lowly, self-humiliating; the other proud, egoistic, and vain. Among other types of the same abnormality are found persons of alcoholic or hysterical character. The alcoholic self-accuser is one whose delusion generally has its starting-point in nocturnal or morning hallucinations occurring in a state between sleep and waking. The physical and mental characters associated with alcoholism permit such cases to be readily recognized and they are almost invariably observed in adult males. The female self-accuser is rarely seen in the law court, and she is usually the subject of marked hysteria. More often such a dement appears as an accuser of others and weaves extraordinary and plausible romances to bear out her statements. These generally refer to sexual assaults and personal violence sustained at the hands of others, but in rare instances she charges herself also with such crimes as poisoning, abortion, and adultery. Dr. Dupré finally points out that many unfortunate men and women who were mentally afflicted in one or other of the ways above mentioned, and who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

accused themselves of poisoning, murder, communion with evil spirits, and the like, were in the Middle Ages gravely tried by legal or ecclesiastical tribunals and even suffered the death penalty or were burnt at the stake as witches and sorcerers, while in a more enlightened age they are now consigned to care in lunatic asylums or other suitable institutions."

A SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER.

STENOGRAPHIC or high-speed typewriters have not been very successful hitherto, but it is now claimed that the problem of producing a practical machine of this kind has been solved by a Frenchman, M. Lafaurie, with a device named by him the "stenodactyl," which, it is claimed, may make an international system of stenography possible. The machine uses both the operator's hands at once and the fingers do not change position, the different letters being written by depressing combinations of keys. It is said that 200 words a minute may easily be written; but matter must be recopied as in ordinary stenography, since the machine writes phonetically. The following description, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, November 1) by J. F. Gall, is of a machine adapted to writing in French; but it will be seen that it can equally well be arranged to be used with other languages or with several of them. Says M. Gall:

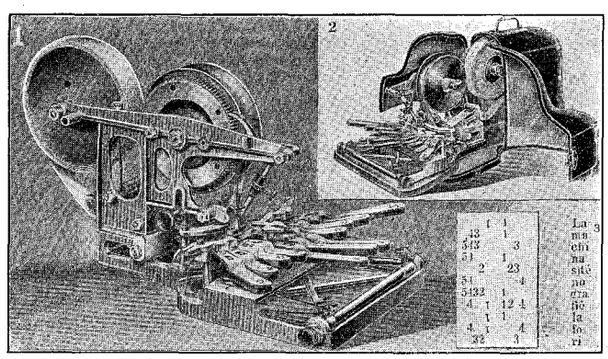


FIG. 1.—1. THE LAFAURIE STENODACTYL, OR SHORTHAND MACHINE. 2. MACHINE IN ITS CASE. 3. EXAMPLE OF WRITING.

The example reads: "La machin à sténografié lafori," which is a phonetic way of writing "La machine à stenographier Lafaurie" (the Lafaurie stenographic machine).

"The typewriter has clearly shown the superiority of mechanical writing. The shorthand machine ought not to be slow in coming—and here it is. We have taken a long time to solve the problem, at least as completely as it is solved by the Lafaurie Stenodactyl. Other machines are largely out of date—there is nothing left—or almost nothing of the attempts made in America, England, and Italy, some of which are already very old.

"To the difficulties of rapid writing must be added, for mechanical stenography, three new necessities—simplicity, lightness, silence. Simplicity and sureness of working of the mechanical organs can alone give to the writer complete confidence in the performance of his apparatus at the moment when he undertakes the transcription of a dictation. It is also necessary that the instrument should be silent, and that it should be light to be easily carried about. The keyboard of the Lafaurie stenodactyl has ten keys, one for each finger. Its arrangement is such that the fingers lie naturally on the keys at the points where they should be struck. The theory of combinations, which has been the basis of the inventor's method, for the constitution of his alphabet, . . . shows that the operator has at his disposition 31 different combinations for the fingers of one hand alone.

"The left hand writes the consonants and the right hand the vowels. Both hands strike the keyboard simultaneously. The 31 consonant combinations and the 31 vowel combinations differently juxtaposed give such a number of syllables that it is possible to register all useful sounds phonetically.

"The Lafaurie stenodactyl has found in this simultaneousness of writing the possibility of reproducing speech phonetically with a very restricted number of combinations. By limiting their number and fixing their form it has gained ease of working and avoids all arbitrariness, which is the defective base of all manuscript methods.

"We have said that the mechanism of the stenodactyl is extremely simple. At each action of the finger on one or more keys three successive effects follow: (1) Unrolling and rolling up of the paper; (2) inking of the type; (3) impression on the band of paper.

"The position of the fingers on the keys remaining unchanged, the fingers are numbered like the keys, beginning with the thumb, thus: For the left hand, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, . . . and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 for the right hand.

"The combinations of figures that are to be found in the alphabetical table (Fig. 2) represent simply the fingers and keys that correspond to a given sound and that serve to write it; and each horizontal line on the band of paper corresponds to an entire syllable, which is read from left to right, as usual.

"The writing is strictly phonetic. The learner inquires in each syllable what are the consonant and vowel sounds that strike the ear, and he endeavors to reproduce them simultaneously by means of the combinations of fingers, corresponding, in the alphabetical table, to the sounds that he wishes to write, without taking any account of spelling.

"The stenodactyl surpasses in speed all the needs of stenography. It prints a syllable, that is to say, three letters, while the ordinary typewriter prints one. It bothers with neither spelling nor punctuation. The operator who is able to write 70 words, from dictation, on an ordinary machine, will write more than 200 on the stenodactyl. . . . . .

"The result can be read perfectly after a few hours' practise, and persons have been able to write 150 words a minute after four months' study of only an hour a day.

"These remarkable results merit wide attention. . . . By raising from 100 to 150 words a minute the mean level of commercial stenographic speed, the stenodactyl multiplies the applications of rapid writing. By assuring the division of labor between reading and writing, it realizes a very great economy of time in stenographic work.

"The applications of the stenographic machine will thus be widely extended. It should be noted that the machine, being small and light, is easily carried and that it can be used in the dark. Thus it can be of service in conditions when ordinary stenography would be powerless. Besides the special service that it can render to professional stenography, it may become, for the merchant and the financier, the indispensable complement of the typewriter.

"The press will utilize its services; its use at the telephone

Consonants (Left hand)					Vowels (Right hand)				
Liquids	Nasals	Gutturals	Labials	Dentals	Simple Vowels	Nasal Vowels	Diphthongs	Endings in R	Endings in L
. . 3 2 . r . . . . 1 l . 4 . 2 . ll (F)	. 4 3 . . m 5 4 . . . n 5 . 3 2 . gn	. . 3 2 1 k . 4 3 2 . g (dur) 5 4 3 . . ch 5 4 . . 1 j 5 . 3 2 1 kr 5 4 3 2 . gr . 4 3 2 1 kl 5 4 3 2 1 gl	. . . 2 1 p . . 3 . 1 b . 4 . . 1 f 5 . . . 1 v 5 . . 2 1 pr 5 . 3 . 1 br 5 4 . 2 1 fr 5 4 3 . 1 vr . 4 . 2 1 pl . 4 3 . 1 bl 5 4 . 2 . fl	. . . 2 . t . . 3 . . d . 4 . . . s 5 . . . . z 5 . . 2 . tr 5 . 3 . . dr	a 1 . . . . e . 2 . . . i . . 3 . . o . . . 4 . u . . . . 5 é . 2 3 . . è . 2 . 4 . eu . 2 . . 5 ou . . . 4 5	en 1 2 . . . in 1 . 3 . . on 1 . . 4 . un 1 . . . 5	ié . 2 3 4 5 ieu . 2 3 . 5 ien 1 . 3 . 5 ion 1 . . 4 5 oi . . 3 4 . oin 1 2 3 4 5 ui . . 3 . 5 eil } . 2 . 4 5 (euil) }	ar 1 2 . 4 . er 1 . 3 4 5 ir 1 2 . 4 5 or 1 2 3 . 5 ur 1 2 3 4 . eur 1 . 3 4 . our 1 2 3 . . oir 1 2 . . 5	al } (ail) } . 2 3 4 . el } (il) } . . 3 4 5

FIG. 2.—ALPHABET OF THE STENOGRAPHIC MACHINE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will give copies of conversations, which will facilitate its employment in communication between railway stations. Its use may be taught to the blind, who will find it adapted to their remarkable faculties of hearing and touch.

"It thus appears to give a definite and unexpected solution to the interminable controversy regarding the unification of stenography, which we have never been able to settle, in spite of so much discussion. It seems now as if we might soon have an international and universal method of stenography."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

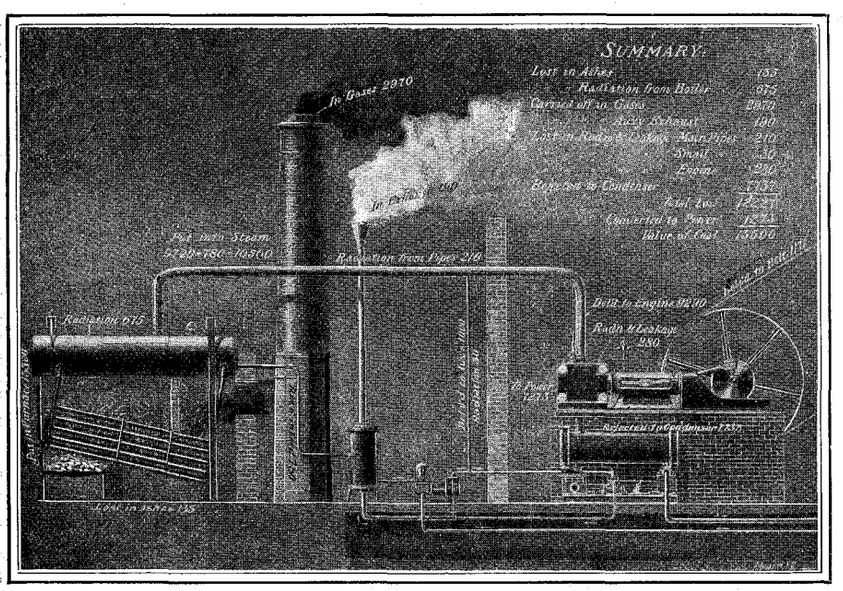
LOSS OF ENERGY IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

EVERY one knows that only a fraction of the energy represented by the heat applied to a steam-boiler appears in the power actually obtained from the engine, but few realize how small that fraction is. The various ways in which the lost energy goes to waste are strikingly illustrated by the accompanying diagram from *Power* (October). The following explanation is abstracted from the same source by *Popular Mechanics*:

"When chemists succeed, if they ever do, in generating electricity direct from coal, instead of making it with a steam-engine, there will be a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars over present methods. The steam-engine is a most extravagant affair, for out of 100 pounds of coal burned to make steam to run the engine only from 6 to 15 pounds actually produce power that can be used. Eight pounds is a good average result; the balance of the 100 pounds is a dead loss. But where does it all go?

"To start with, 22 pounds go up the chimney in gas and smoke; 5 pounds escape in heat which the boiler throws off; 1 pound or more drops through the grates with the ashes; 10 pounds are used up in pumping water into the boiler; 57 pounds get away in steam after going through the engine; and leaks and heat from pipes and engines use up the rest.

"The most striking demonstration of this we have seen appears in . . . the accompanying illustration. The figures given in the cut are in British thermal units, the generally accepted basis of measurement of boiler performance [each of which represents the heat that will raise one pound of water one Fahrenheit degree]. An amount of coal which will produce 13,500 such units is taken and the various figures show what becomes of the units. Only 1,171 are delivered to the belt; all the rest are a dead loss, unless some use is made of the exhaust steam for heating purposes."



LOSS OF HEAT IN PRODUCING POWER.
Courtesy of *Power* (New York).

WHAT SHALL OUR CHILDREN PLAY WITH?

THE selection of children's toys affords more scope for the exercise of judgment than is commonly supposed. The child's playthings are his constant companions during the formative years of his life. Is he to be surrounded at this time with ugly, grotesque, or false things, or with anything that offends artistic or moral sense? This question is asked in *The American Mother* (November), by Amelia H. Botsford, and answered in the negative. Her condemnation of inartistic playthings brings under the ban all hideous masks, ugly figures, or uncouth animals, while she would forbid as offensive to good morals anything that makes the child's pleasure unpleasant to others, such as dangerous playthings, the fire-arms and fireworks of the Fourth of July, air-guns for bird-shooting, and all excruciatingly noisy toys. She goes on to say:

"One would not deny the right of childhood to make more noise than the average grown person enjoys, but the child can be taught to indulge himself thus only at proper times, and at a proper distance from those who would be annoyed. And there are noises so discordant that for the child's own good he ought not to be provided with the means of inflicting them on any one, least of all on his own untrained ear. Let his noise-making playthings be as musical as possible. Certainly they need not torture the ear with groans of agony nor shrieks of despair."

So far the writer's rules are entirely negative. The positive side of the question, she asserts, admits of no general answer, but must be studied with regard to the individual. She says:

"Toys may not offend morally nor artistically, and yet be entirely unsuited to the recipient. Flimsy, poorly made toys are not worth giving to the average child. Some beautiful, but fragile playthings may be bestowed upon little folks who are dainty in handling their treasures, but the toys of the ordinary child should be capable of enduring considerable rough usage.

"A box recently received by a little girl neighbor was a good illustration of how not to do toy-giving. It contained the inevitable package of candy, a monkey on a stick—trashy, and at any moment likely to fall to pieces in turning his somersault—some flimsy Japanese trinkets, none of which could be played with, and a realistic green snake, the most natural-looking thing in the box. The monkey and this snake were the only things which could give any employment to the child, and neither of them was well adapted to the taste of the dainty little maiden. There was nothing which could be a cherished companion through weeks of playtime or a constant reminder of a dear giver.

"A child seldom greatly enjoys anything which is only to be looked at. He wants something which he can handle, with which he can 'do something'; in short, that which will give him employment. Those gifts which employ his creative faculties, and with which he can work out his childish imaginations, are the most treasured and the most valuable which can be bestowed upon him. Why else does every boy want a knife? At an earlier age, the box of blocks with which he can build is one of the most useful gifts which he can receive. A few playthings chosen with the design of stimulating the youthful faculties, are far better for the child than a lavish supply which leaves no wish unsatisfied, and forestalls any ambition to make his own treasures. It is wiser to give little than to give much. A child of a mechanical turn of mind will make many a plaything, and enjoy the rude work of his own fingers far more than the most expensive 'boughten' toy. And the development of his nature in making his own playthings will be of inestimable value. Another class of children have no dexterity in the use of tools, and are not apt to make anything for themselves; but they have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the gift of imagination, so much more common in childhood than in later life. If they are restricted to a few toys, they draw so largely on this divine gift that their little world is peopled with fairer creatures than any in the gayest shops. It is most interesting to follow the workings of an imaginative child, and see what wonders it can evolve from the simplest trifles. To crowd the nursery of these poet children with the wooden and cast-iron automatons of the toy shops is to stifle their divine gift.

"Give them nature for a playmate, and see to what they will grow."

Ruskin, the writer reminds us, had as an infant only one plaything—a bunch of keys; later a cart and a ball satisfied him, and when he was five years old he had nothing but a box of blocks. He himself has stated clearly the relation between the child's imagination and his playthings in the following words, which, Miss Botsford thinks, should be pondered by toy-buying parents:

"One of the most curious proofs of the need to children of this exercise of the inventive and believing power—the *besoin de croire* [need of believing], which precedes the *besoin d'aimer* [need of loving]—you will find in the way you destroy the vitality of a toy to them, by bringing it too near the imitation of life. You never find a child make a pet of a mechanical mouse that runs about the floor; of a poodle that yelps; of a tumbler who jumps upon wires."

The writer goes on to say:

"How much will not the popularity of these modern mechanical toys do in destroying the imagination and constructive ability of the present generation of children? It is possible to give toys which will change the direction of a child's nature, or at least greatly influence some latent tendency, but such gifts can be given only by those who have a sympathetic knowledge of the child's individuality. To give the toy exactly suited to the child is a distinct problem in each case. Children have such decided natural tastes that the right gift for one will not be adapted to its brother. Even in toy selection there is opportunity for judicious study of the individual nature."

IMPROVING ON NATURE IN INDIA.

THE remedying in infancy of juvenile deformities is, it would appear, a widespread practise in parts of India; but unfortunately there is so much difference of opinion as to what constitutes deformity that some of the changes made would seem to us to tend toward it instead of in the opposite direction. The kind of surgery aimed at appears, in most cases, to be that affected by the modern specialists who make over people's ears, noses, and other features, until their very mothers would not recognize them. In India, however, there is no danger of this, for the mothers themselves are the surgeons. Says a writer in *Cosmos:*

"Absolute beauty not being yet defined, and each people finding it in different forms, sometimes even in unexpected deformities, we may realize that the improvement of nature may be varied indefinitely. We describe below how it is done in the case of very young infants in the Punjab, where fashion decrees that the rear of the head shall be flat and the nose pointed. M. H. Rose gives, in a recent number of *Man*, some interesting information about the manner in which children's heads are treated to give them what is considered the most desirable form.

"According to A. C. Elliott, at Guzerat one of the methods employed consists in causing the infant to lie in such a manner that while its body rests on several thicknesses of cloth, its head is in contact with the hard ground. Thus is brought about the flattening of the back of the head that is so much sought. Beside this, every day the mother presses and smooths out the occipital region with her hands.

"As it is also the fashion to have a long, pointed nose the mother gently presses and draws out this organ with her fingers. She also presses the middle of the chin with a stick, in order to form a dimple, for a dimpled chin is one of the characteristics of beauty. To obtain a flat head there is also used a sort of solid head-dress—an earthen pot, one of whose sides is flat, the entire inside being lined with cloth. The child sleeps with its head in this pot, the skull pressing on the flat side. In certain localities the mother also endeavors to insure the straightness of the legs by means of bandages, but this practise, which is pure orthopedic surgery, is much less widespread than those that relate to the head and the nose."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS DISEASE BENEFICENT?

IN a recent address at University College, Liverpool, England, Sir Frederick Treves insisted that we can no longer, after the manner of our forefathers, regard disease as an evil influence distinct from all natural processes and having nothing beneficent in any of its manifestations. Says *The Hospital* (November 1), in commenting on his remarks:

"The old physicians regarded every symptom of disease as being of necessity wholly noxious and as needing to be stamped out. If the patient vomited, the vomiting must be stopped; if he coughed, the cough must be made to cease; if he failed to take food, he must be made to eat. To the modern physician, however, things appeal in a very different manner. To them there is nothing preternatural about disease. Not only is it the outcome of natural processes, but these processes are themselves, in many cases, marked by a purpose, and that purpose a beneficent one. The time has come when it would rather appear that many of the so-called symptoms of disease are but expressions of a natural effort toward cure; that they are not malign in intent but have for their end the ridding of the body of the very troubles which they are supposed to represent. Take, for example, tuberculosis. Modern pathology teaches that the so-called symptoms of this disease do but represent a valiant attempt on the part of the body to repair an accident, such accident being the entrance of a parasite into the tissues. Take, again, an inflammation following a septic wound of a finger. The disease, so called, is distressing enough, but the manifestations are no mere outcome of a malign purpose. They are well intended, and have for their object the protection of the body from further parasitic invasions and the elimination of such septic matter as may have been already introduced; and so on. Even the much-dreaded peritonitis which to surgeons of the past appeared as the very hand of fate—an impending horror spreading only disaster and death—is now recognized as the operating surgeon's best friend. Times have changed; our views have altered; and we must no longer 'fight' disease in the old manner, nor 'attack' it with the old weapons."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SEVERAL facts that go to show that the aurora borealis is of terrestrial origin, and that it is intimately connected with the other meteorological phenomena of our planet, have recently been noted by M. H. Stassano, says *Cosmos* (November 1). "He has shown that among these phenomena, the one that influences the aurora most directly is low barometric pressure. It not only acts by extending the auroral zone, which always follows the lines of low polar pressure in both hemispheres, but its periods correspond exactly with the monthly and daily fluctuations of these meteors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGER IN RAW SALADS.—"It has generally been conceded," says *The Sanitary Inspector* (August), "that there is quite an element of danger in the consumption of raw salad plants which have been grown upon soil that is possibly infected with disease germs which may be present as the result of the application of stable manure to the soil. All such salad plants should be carefully washed with an abundance of water. A writer in *Policlinico*, an Italian journal, concludes as the result of his experiments that such salad plants may be effectually sterilized, so far as disease germs are concerned, by immersing them a half an hour in a three-per-cent. solution of tartaric acid.

FOG-LAMPS IN LONDON.—Fogs, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "do not seem to lessen in frequency or intensity in London, and so, to aid the ordinary gas and electric lamps, which are insufficient in foggy weather, there are now kept in reserve in Westminster special lamps that are distributed in frequented streets when they are needed. They consist essentially of a large round reservoir that may contain about twenty-five gallons of gasolene, in which the air is compressed. Thus are produced carburetted vapors that rise in a hollow stem above the reservoir and reach a burner, situated ten or fifteen feet above the ground. This burner gives a flame twenty to twenty-five inches high with an intensity of 1,000 candle-power."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL NAME.

AT the last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in San Francisco, a "joint committee on the change of name of the church" was appointed to "endeavor to ascertain as far as possible the mind of church people in general" concerning the subject of a proposed change of name. This subject has been discussed in church circles for some time past, and the diocese of Albany has already voted, in diocesan convention, in favor of a new name. The Bishop of Albany, however, is himself opposed to such a change, and in an address at the convention declared:

"The old name, spite of its one-sidedness as stating only part of the church's office, and its imperfection as having only one of the four notes of the church, may well stand at the head of the Ratification and in our legislative terminology. The Episcopal Church is, after all, only another way of saying the Apostolic Church. The word Protestant has outlived and survived its original application, which nobody thinks of now; and in itself it is a good word, as meaning witnessing *for* the truth. Where it has its other significance, as witnessing against error, and especially against Roman error, there never was a time, it seems to me, when we could so ill afford to lose the meaning of the word as a characteristic of the church. . . . In spite of its suggestions of tautology, of limitation, of modernness, and of incompleteness, it is all rich with reverent memories, and has gathered to itself, for these one hundred and thirteen years, not barnacles that hinder its progress, but rather signal-flags of venerated names and various devices which attest and adorn its progress in the more than century since the ratification of the Book of Common Prayer."

The Milwaukee *Living Church*, which has been a consistent advocate of the name "Catholic" in place of "Protestant Episcopal," takes direct issue with this argument, as does the New York *Churchman*. Says the latter paper:

"The words 'Protestant Episcopal' are conservative only in a bad sense. They point backward only, not forward. They impose upon our generation the limitations of a bygone period of church history. That period was fraught with trying experiences, its events point out severe lessons for our guidance, but nothing in this past experience requires us to hold to that view of Christian work and Christian theory which is represented by the words of our legal title."

The New York *Independent* also approves the proposed change. The word "Protestant," it remarks, is "not irenic, but polemic"; and "if we must have denominations, we want in the names something positive, not negative." It continues:

"Of course such a name as 'The Church,' or 'The American Church,' can be taken, and will be favored by those who prefer to call themselves churchmen rather than Episcopalians. . . . But if the Episcopal Church in this country is to lay claim to a special and peculiar right to be, or to represent, the church of this country, it is time for it to begin to do something for church unity. It is a grand church, especially in our cities. It has great wealth, and it is using it nobly in its organized missions and charities. That it is now taking the lead in our cities there can be no question. Its system of bishops is spectacular and attractive; but still more valuable is its college of clergy in a single church. It has the money to support a number of clergy and other parish workers in a church; and it is becoming, where it has not already become, the dominating religious force in the city. But it has worked excludingly. It admits no fellowship. To be sure it formulated some years ago its four conditions of unity, but they were interpreted to exclude everybody. Other denominations here and abroad enter into federations; they form corporate unions, or at least try to; but never the Episcopalians. Union is in the air; it is the watchword of the church; why can not the Episcopalians take part in it? Why can not they at least bring back the Reformed Episcopal church, and unite with the Moravian Church, and then try to see what little compromise of method would be necessary for union with the great Methodist bodies which also elect their bishops for life? That would be a magnificent achievement for church unity, and would wellnigh dominate the nation, giving strength if not full control in both city and country. Such a union ought to delight all Christian hearts; but the union with the smaller bodies ought not to be delayed. And meanwhile the present most hopeful movement for federation of all evangelical churches should have the immediate accession of Episcopal support."

PROMINENT CLERGYMEN ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, the president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked not long ago why laboring men do not more universally attend church. He replied:

"My associates would answer that the spirit now dominating our churches is no longer in touch with their hopes and aspirations; that the churches have no comprehension of the real causes of the misery or severe burdens which the workers have to bear; that the ministers have no conception of the workers' rights denied them and wrongs borne by them, or, should they have the conception and knowledge, they have not the courage publicly to proclaim it from their pulpits; that the means and methods which my associates have by experience learned to be particularly successful in maintaining their rights and securing improved conditions—*i.e.*, organization of trade-unions—have been generally frowned down upon with contempt by the ministers and apparently stanch supporters of the church."

In view of the great number of sermons which have been preached during the past few weeks on the issues growing out of the coal strike, this statement, coming as it does from so authoritative a source, possesses a special interest. If hostility to the methods of present-day trade-unionism and a tendency to champion the cause of the non-union laborer constitute evidence that the churches are no longer in sympathy with the aspiration of the working class, there is abundant testimony to support Mr. Gompers's point of view. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, declared during the course of the strike that he could see no reason to blame the mine-owners for "refusing to allow the management of their own business to be taken out of their own hands, which, to all intents and purposes, it would be were arbitration made obligatory." He added:

"If a great principle be involved in their contention that the humblest man must be protected in the exercise of the right to sell his own labor where and to whom he chooses, it is better that we should shiver all winter than permit the foundation of civic liberty to be sapped in violation of that principle."

The same position was taken in a public statement issued by Bishop Talbot, of the Central diocese of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Messiah Unitarian Church, New York, also declared it as his opinion that if "the fundamental principle of the right to life and liberty, the right to labor and live our own lives, and sell our own labor in our own way," be not protected, "the republic is a failure." The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, chose to "sing the praises of the heroic seventeen thousand" who remained at work while the union men were on strike. And the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, has said, in a widely quoted sermon:

"The union man has a right to decide how many hours he will work and at what wage he will work. The non-union man has a right deliberately to consider the reasons for the union, and also to refuse to join it, in his own happiness and welfare. And no union man, or delegate, has received any charter from God or the Constitution to kill a non-union man, or to send around these printed notices, saying, 'The following factory, and the following store, and the following shop are declared unfair, and you are directed to boycott any merchant who handles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their goods'—an order that has bankrupted hundreds of little shops and factories and stores, and that has broken the hearts and ruined the lives of innumerable poor men, who may have been mistaken in not joining the union, but who have the same God-given right to do foolish things that you and I have, without being starved to death or pounded to death.

"For every twenty union men and their families there are eighty non-union men with their families. These laboring men may hate capitalists, but labor's hatred for labor burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description."

Many clergymen, however, take a different view of the issues at stake. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, who has recently visited the strike region, points out in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) that the miners' union has lifted tens of thousands of once despised and degraded European laborers to "a mountain-top of privilege and advantage." The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of New York, is convinced that "outside of Christianity, nothing has ever been so great a blessing to laboring men generally as labor organizations." The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, in a recent sermon, has declared:

"If a man has no right to do as he pleases with his dollars when he pleases to injure society with them, to cheapen the moral currency, or to poison the body politic with them, has a man a right to use his hands in such ways and times as to lower the standard of living below that minimum point requisite for intelligent citizenship, even tho there is capital base enough to accept such labor?

"The United States, in its wisdom or unwisdom, has said through repeated enactments that we will not permit the invasion of Malay laborers from the west who, by their low standards of living, will depreciate the labor market so as to make it impossible for an American citizen rightly to rear and educate his family. Recognizing the same danger from the east, it has enacted its laws against the importation of European laborers, and still this importation has gone steadily on in the coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania, where one relay after another of cheaper labor has been exploited, to the consternation of their predecessors and to the detriment of American intelligence, American schools, and American homes.

MYSTICAL MARRIAGE OF SAINT CATHERINE, BY TINTORETTO.

Courtesy of *The Catholic World*.

"Deplore, we must, all violence, condemn all lawlessness, and, so far as possible, suppress all vandalism; but let the restrictions be on both sides, and let not the coarseness and lawlessness of the untutored laborers, contracted for by capital, be charged to the labor-union movement, whose influence is used persistently against such violence and whose chief representative challenges the respect and the confidence of the whole country."

Bishop Potter, as is well known, has lent his influence to the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of all labor disputes; and the principle of arbitration wins support from many clergymen in all denominations. In some quarters, however, more drastic remedies are favored. The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in an article in the Boston *Christian Register*, advocates State ownership of the coal-mines. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott also looks forward to a socialistic solution of the problems involved. "I believe that socialism in this country is irresistible, and that it ought not to be resisted," he said in an address at Yale University a few days ago; "a government of the people must control the necessities of life." He continued:

"There are nineteen thousand stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; there are nineteen thousand employees of the road. The owners are organized; why should not the employees be organized? . . . But we must control, as a people, these organizations, both of capital and of labor. Government of the people must prevent monopoly of the necessities of life by law and regulation, and must prevent crime in corporation or in labor-unions. Law must be alike enforced for the rich and the poor, and employer and the employee."

ROMAN CATHOLIC FEELING IN REGARD TO SAINT WORSHIP.

ONE of the cardinal tenets of the Roman Catholic Church is that which relates to the homage due to saints. In view of the fact that outside of the Roman Catholic communion there is, as a rule, but a vague conception of what is implied by this saint-worship, an authoritative statement on the subject is to be welcomed. Such a statement is made by the Rev. W. R. Carson, of Shefford, England, who contributes an article on "The Rationale of Saint-Worship" to *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, October). Quoting the remark of an Anglican clergyman to the effect that saint-worship seemed to him "a survival of the polytheism of the pagan," Father Carson declares that "so grotesque a conception" could only have arisen as the result of a fundamental misunderstanding of the Roman Catholic position. The widespread misconception of Roman Catholic teaching, he goes on to say, is based on the false assumption that any attempt is made to create "inferior deities" or to "separate the Saint from the Author of Sanctity." We quote further:

"This great truth of the all-pervading presence and power of God, whereby alone the finite creature of a day can show forth the excellence of a holy life, lies at the root of the Catholic doctrine of saint-worship. The church does not separate the gift from the Giver, nor pay homage to any height of created perfection without acknowledging its source, and praising the infinite Being who is in Himself all-perfect. . . . In honoring our fellow-beings for their natural gifts, in recognizing, that is to say, in them certain charms, a certain goodness, certain perfections, we do not detract anything from the honor, reverence, and worship which we owe to God alone. Rather, in honoring the gift, we honor the Giver; in praising the derived and finite beauty, we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

praise and adore the eternal Beauty. A stream can not rise higher than its source, and every form of excellence in human character leads us back to the uncreated fountain-head of all perfection.

"As well might one be accused of idolatrously dishonoring the Creator when one gazes in rapture at lovely scenery, or the crimson tints of sunset, or the delicate bloom of the tiny flower, as in paying homage to a creature in whom we discern traits of self-sacrifice, nobility, purity, intellectual acumen, or moral strength. In either case we rise from the contemplation of the reflected glory to that of which it is the reflection; we worship the Maker in the finished work of His hands.

"Nor is the case different in regard to the supernatural virtues of the saints—the result of their close union with God. When the Catholic Church (the faithful and jealous guardian of every part of the revealed Truth committed to her care) bids her children, in the words of St. Paul, 'to render honor to whom honor is due, tribute to whom tribute,' the honor of reverence to the saints, confessors, martyrs, virgins, of every age, and primarily to Mary the saint of saints, the queen of martyrs, the virgin of virgins—the tribute of love to the princes of the Israel of God who have passed from the warfare of earth to the peace of Paradise—she does not thereby take away one jot or tittle from the supreme honor due to God, nor lessen by a farthing the tribute which is His by right.

DOUKHOBOR WOMEN PLOWING.

As the Doukhobors have released their animals, the work hitherto done by beasts of burden has now to be performed by human beings. The men do not shirk this work, and the women are sometimes called into requisition.

"The worship due from the creature to the Creator stands on a totally different level from the *relative* honor paid to the excellences and virtues of our fellow-men. We bow prostrate before our Father in heaven in humble adoration of His perfections—His Beauty, Wisdom, Power, and Love, which surpass all understanding; we bend our knee to His saints and Mary their queen, in respect and veneration, because we see in them, as in a mirror, a reflection of the divine light. There is an infinite difference between the worship of God, offered to Him by His representative on earth, in prayer—that highest act of the soul, in sacrifice—the spotless oblation of the mass, in penitence—the abasement in tears of our whole being before Him—and the reverence we show for His sake to those who in their several spheres approached most nearly to His likeness."

A striking illustration of the kind of divinity with which, in many Roman Catholic minds, the idea of sainthood is still associated is afforded in an article entitled "The Mystical Nuptials between Our Lord and Some of the Saints," which appears in *The Catholic World* (New York, October). The writer, Georgina Peil Curtis, describes at some length the espousals "in faith"—"for the things of the unseen world are not material but spiritual"—between Christ and St. Catherine of Siena, St. Veronica Guiliani, St. Teresa, St. Gertrude, and St. Catherine of Alexandria. The "spiritual espousal" of the last named is the subject of paintings by Correggio, Titian, Van Dyck, Tintoretto, and others of the old masters. In most of these pictures Christ is represented as a child in his mother's arms. In one, however, he is represented as a grown man, attended by a company of angels, while Catherine, with a train of virgin martyrs, stands opposite him. The writer of the article concludes:

"What are the fruits in the soul of this intimate union and communication between our Lord and his chosen ones? Greater love of God, a more intimate knowledge and practise of the spirit and mind of Christ, and a growth in his likeness. Some after their celestial nuptials have lived a hidden life in the cloister. Others, like St. Catherine of Siena, have had to go forth in the world to labor and suffer. But whether in the stir and tumult of life, or living behind an enclosure, always and at all times the souls thus called keep close to the heavenly Bridegroom by means of mental and vocal prayer, through an ardent and sensible love for their spouse; and finally, above all, through the divine Eucharist—that sacrament the meeting-place between the soul and Christ, and which gives us here on earth the nearest approach to perfect union in heaven."

THE DOUKHOBOR MANIA.

IT is doubtful if all the annals of religious hysteria can furnish a parallel to the conduct of the Doukhobors, or to the spectacle presented by these many hundreds of Russian peasants—men, women, and children—as they have trudged over the rough roads of Manitoba in this twentieth century "looking for Jesus." Leaving behind them their villages and well-filled granaries; walking barefooted, for since the release of their animals they have abjured the use of all leather; wearing only their cotton garments, for they will not use wool; carrying their sick and laying their dead by the wayside, they have wandered on, undeterred by zero weather and snow-storms, enduring every privation. When intercepted recently by governmental authorities near Minnedosa, Manitoba, these "non-resistants" refused to strike their aggressors, but sullenly struggled for freedom. The majority were forcibly captured, loaded in cars like unruly cattle, and sent back to their homes by train.

"In the calm and reasonable atmosphere of Canada such things seem strange," observes the Toronto *Presbyterian*, which goes on to speak of "the weird appearance presented by the wanderers as they marched in the search for Christ." The trail over which they passed, we are told, was "beaten as smooth and hard as a pavement, and the whole procession presented the aspect of a band of men in the advanced stages of physical exhaustion, yet upheld by religious enthusiasm." *Secular Thought* (Toronto) says:

"No one can read the accounts given by the newspaper correspondents of the marching Doukhobors without a strong feeling of pity for the misguided people. . . . 'Where are your boots?' was asked of the wild-eyed leader, who is called 'John the Baptist,' and who had thrown away his footgear. 'Jesus had no boots,' was the quiet answer. 'But your feet will get cold!' 'Jesus keeps my feet warm!' was the reply. And then occasionally he stops and cries out: 'I see him! I see Jesus! He is coming! He is here!' At such exclamations a flutter of expectancy runs through the daft and melancholy procession, and for a minute or two it stands still, only to resume its dreary march when assured by the clearest evidence that John the Baptist is once more mistaken. Fortunately, the authorities have at length put an end to the childish exhibition; and it is to be hoped that the poor wretches, having been with much persuasion and some little force taken back to their families and homes, will once more begin to appreciate the advantages of civilized life, will remember the lesson they have received of the value of religion, and for the future will learn lessons from their school-children, who will perforce have to become fathers and mothers to their parents if the Doukhobors are to become a rational and happy community."

The march of the Doukhobors, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "deserves a place in the history of the early twentieth century, if for no other reason than that it stands out in such picturesque contrast to the American life of to-day and to the com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mon-sensible genius of the Anglo-Saxon wherever he is." The same paper continues:

"The Anglo-Saxon is no man to handle such an outburst of mysticism as this crusade of the Doukhobors. There isn't a trace of the mystic in him, and he is bewildered by its utter disregard for the things he respects and values and conceives it his exalted destiny to supply the world with. What are his statutes to a mind that sees this world as a shadow that passes? What are his theories of sanitation to a being that looks upon the body as a gross thing to be mortified until that happy day when it shall be sloughed off as the immortal spirit wings its way upward, unimpeded at last?

"To the practical sense of the Anglo-Saxon the Doukhobor is not a rapt saint, but an untidy madman. Canada is no place for pilgrimages. Were the officials of a race having something of the mystical in its fiber, they would not find it so difficult to deal with the Doukhobors tactfully and effectually.

"As it is, this strange outburst of medievalism in the very midst of the most exemplary British housekeeping is disconcerting, to say the least."

To the London *Spectator* the incident suggests the question "whether it is possible for a whole people to go mad." It declares:

"The conduct of the Doukhobors recalls that of many of the followers of Peter the Hermit, who, it is recorded, in later life quite perceived his folly; or of the Flagellants; or of the South African tribe who in our own time believed they were ordered to kill all their cattle, and did it. That there is a possibility of mental infection when multitudes are gathered together is certain from the long history of panics, but the deep religious feeling of the Doukhobors ought to enable them to possess their souls in patience until the Avatar which they expect. One point in the present delusion is, we believe, unprecedented. There is no previous record of men willing to walk barefoot out of pity for the 'slavery' of beasts."

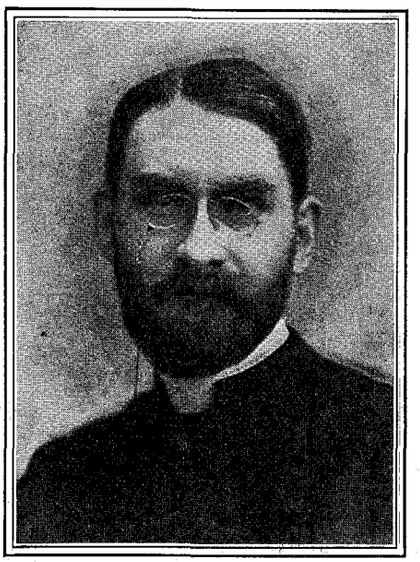
According to a despatch in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, the Doukhobors have addressed a petition to the Sultan of Turkey, "begging for some tiny corner of the earth where they can cultivate fruits and vegetables without using beasts of burden, and where they will not be compelled to obey laws made by man, or be subjects of any monarch except God." This information is discounted by the New York *Times*, which draws the inference that the story is "a Muscovite invention, designed to palliate and explain the severity which first started the Doukhobors on their travels."

AN ENGLISH NON-CONFORMIST LEADER.

THE Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who died suddenly in London on November 17 at the age of fifty-five years, was a stalwart champion of English non-conformity. "The name of Mr. Hughes," remarks the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), "is one of the best known throughout universal Methodism, and his death, while still in the prime of life, and so soon after resuming active relations to the great work of the West London Mission, in which he has been so remarkably successful, will come as a shock to Methodists everywhere." The New York *Times* gives the following account of Mr. Hughes's career:

"The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, known as 'London's Dr. Parkhurst,' from his attacks on city officials and existing statutes as being partly responsible for the corrupt conditions in the British metropolis, was born at Caermarthen in 1847. His first pastorate began at Dover in 1869. He remained there, and at every other place to which he was appointed, for the three years permitted by the law of his church. Following his pastorate at Brixton Hill, he became superintendent of the West London Mission. This mission conducts services in several well-known halls of London, has a center of social philanthropy in Lincoln House, and maintains a residence for young men at Wiclif House and a sisterhood in Russell Square.

"At about the time Mr. Hughes became identified with the Social Purity movement London began to awake to the condition in the city. Mr. Hughes brought much energy to bear, with the idea of making the struggle a great and far-reaching fight. He declares that London needed reforming far more than New York and other great American cities—that it was the most corrupt spot on the face of the earth. Fault was found with the system which made the London police the servants of the Queen almost wholly, and consequently amenable to no governing body in the municipality. The crusade was carried into the music-halls, with far-reaching effect.



REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.
He has been called "London's Dr. Parkhurst."

"In 1892 Mr. Hughes came prominently forward at the Review of the Churches' Conference at Grindelwald, when his remarks on a possible reconciliation between the English Dissenters and the Church of England led to much discussion. He was present also at the conference at Lucerne in 1893. *The Methodist Times* under his editorship became the most powerful paper of the Wesleyan Church. He was a total abstainer and vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance, as well as a leader of the 'Forward Movement,' an organization which has for its object the promotion of social as well as individual salvation.

"Mr. Hughes was the author of 'Social Christianity,' 'Ethical Christianity,' 'Essential Christianity,' 'The Atheist Shoemaker,' and 'The Philanthropy of God.'"

Mr. Hughes, declares the Boston *Transcript*, was "the most pronounced, vigorous personality of the English Wesleyan denomination." It continues:

"He had all the ardor and pugnacity of his Welsh, and the keen intellectuality of his Jewish, ancestors. Whether on the floor of the General Conference as give-and-take debater, or in his pulpit at the West End Mission, appealing evangelistically to the thousands who thronged that great mission for the people, or in the columns of *The Methodist Times*, a journal which he established and edited, he was ever alive, keen, pungent, and singularly effective in moving men to take action along lines indicated by him. As a preacher, Mr. Hughes aimed at the will of men, assuming that on the intellectual side they were more or less informed. Like many another man, he was at his best when his way was challenged and he had to fight against opposition. He visited the United States in 1891 as delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in Washington, and preached in Boston in the People's Church. A sentence dropped by him in the sermon then preached gives a clue to his character: 'We Christians are to be a nuisance to every scoundrel, and we are to make it hot for every one who is against Christ.' His sword was always being drawn from its scabbard, and it is not so surprising that the latter has worn out."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH, the noted Babylonian scholar, who has just returned to Berlin from the field of his Oriental investigations, will visit this country in February and lecture in the leading American universities.

THE Society of Friends has invited the various Christian bodies in the United States to send delegates to a conference on the "liquor traffic," to be held in Washington in March, 1906. "A temperance conference of the churches," remarks the New York *Sun*, "would be interesting for the opinions which it would elicit, whether or not an agreement upon a policy could be had or not. The three years and a half before the meeting will be by no means too long for the preliminary discussions and proposals, and a conference called by the Friends ought to be irenic in its deliberations."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

NOW that The Hague Arbitration Court has without friction decided its first case, the sphere of its activities is thought to be on the eve of indefinite enlargement. In other words, the tribunal is looked upon as a magnificent success. The "Pious Fund" dispute was decided in favor of the contention of the United States. Mexico must pay the lump sum of $1,420,682.67 in her own legal currency for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church in California, and an annual sum of $43,059.99 in Mexican money (beginning February 2, 1903) in perpetuity for the same beneficiary. The next case to come before the court involves the famous house tax in Japan. This has long been a burning question in Tokyo, especially to tenants of real estate. They deny the Government's right to make them pay any money that is not called for in their leases. This statement of life is to be all "beer and skittles." The court has many enemies. "It is an open secret," says the editor of *The Review of Reviews* (London), "that some at least of the governments who signed the convention under the constraining influence of the Czar's prestige and popular enthusiasm for the cause would be very glad if The Hague Court were dissolved":

"I had the pleasure of visiting The Hague last month, and saw for the first time the premises which had been secured for the use of the Court. It is a building in the Prinzengracht fronting on a canal which is shortly to be drained and the space now occupied by the canal converted into a broad esplanade. The premises are taken on a five years' lease, at the remarkably low rent of £100 [about $500] a year. The house does not stand by itself, but has a prettily laid-out garden in the rear. It has been fitted up for the use of the Court, and on the walls are hung portraits of the sovereigns, prime ministers, and plenipotentiaries who took part in the founding of the Court. The room where the council meets for the purpose of auditing the accounts and superintending the operation of the Bureau is furnished with chairs, each of which bears the name and the arms of the Power

LITIGANTS, COUNCIL, AND PERSONAGES IN THE PIOUS FUND CASE.

Reading from left to right, on lower row: Number 1, L. H. Ruyssenaers, Secretary of the Court; number 4, Mr. De Martens, Privy Councillor; number 5, Prof. H. Matzen, President of the Court; and number 8, Mr. Jackson A. Ralston, United States Counsel before the Tribunal.

Upper Row: Number 1, Walter S. Penfield, an American representative; number 3, Jonkheer W. Roell, Second Secretary of the Court; number 5, William L. Penfield, United States Solicitor before the Tribunal; and number 8, Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco.

their position is, however, merely general, as there are technicalities in the dispute which modify individual cases. Then there are other disputes. *The South American Journal* (London) calls attention to the number of cases arising in our continent:

"The Permanent Court of International Arbitration, which is now in session, has referred to it for solution no fewer than seventeen questions, eight of which relate to Latin America. They are as follows:

ENGLAND AND BRAZIL: Delimitation of Guayana frontiers.
FRANCE AND VENEZUELA: Indemnity to French subjects for losses sustained during the revolution.
FRANCE AND CHILE: Exploitation of guano deposits.
ITALY AND PERU: Interpretation of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two countries.
ITALY AND GUATEMALA: Rights of Italians in Guatemala.
UNITED STATES AND SALVADOR: Reclamations with regard to the Society of Commerce of Salvador.
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO: Right of possession over the ecclesiastical funds of California. [Adjudicated.]
BOLIVIA AND PERU: All questions pending between the two countries.

"The Court, it will be seen, has quite enough to do, for some time to come at least."

It is not to be inferred, however, that to this august tribunal for the use of whose diplomatic representative it is. Another room is set apart for the library, for the replenishing of whose shelves the modest sum of £40 [about $200] a year is allocated by the economical council. Besides the court-room in which the Court will sit to adjudicate upon disputes brought before it, there are also retiring-rooms, secretaries' rooms, and other necessary accommodation. The bureau as an office is commodious, supposing that arbitrations are occasional; but if the practise became general of referring disputes to the adjudication of The Hague Tribunal, it is quite evident that the present premises will be insufficient and inconvenient."

Apart from the material difficulty, there is the moral one. Will the court be thoroughly trusted? The London *Spectator* speaks thus of "the grand difficulty of arbitration as a world-wide system":

"The contestants do not completely trust the impartiality of the arbitrator, and their want of confidence, even if founded on ignorance, impairs or destroys respect for his decision. It may be possible to construct a court which will be universally respected, but it has not been done yet; and there is one difficulty in the way of doing it which nobody mentions, but which diplomatists know to be real. A decision may affect such

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

masses of property that bribery on a great scale will often be tried, or what is nearly as bad, suspected. The Court may be impeccable, but it must trust experts, who may not be."

The confusion of tongues in The Hague Court has caused difficulties that were not anticipated and which more than once reduced the members of the tribunal and the litigants alike to helplessness. To quote the *Mémorial Diplomatique* (Paris):

"The difficulties of polyglot discussion were demonstrated anew before the tribunal at The Hague, where the sessions were so many reproductions of the confusion at the tower of Babel. Never was more clearly shown the need of a uniform language. The multiplicity of tongues was not the outcome of any principle. It resulted merely from the fact that judges, advocates, and the representatives of the several governments had no common language for all to speak and write. Thus, for instance, one of the arbitrators, Mr. Manzet, understands scarcely any French at all, or for that matter any English. The advocates for the United States of America, moreover, are not sufficiently masters of our tongue to plead in French. They had therefore to deliver their discourses in English. Hence there transpired at one session a scene that can not be permitted to pass without comment. Mr. Penfield, pleading for the United States, had just made a fine address in his native language. Mr. Bernaert, Mexico's advocate, was to reply. But the former Belgian minister did not sufficiently understand English to seize all the points made by his eloquent opponent. Yet it was impossible for him to reply to what he had failed to comprehend. Mr. Bernaert asked leave to defer his reply until the next day. This equitable request was at first refused, largely because of the opposition of Mr. Martens, one of the advocates for the United States. Mr. Bernaert knew that right was on his side. He insisted, pointing out that it was impossible for him to reply to what he had not understood. The audience, comprehending the situation, took the Belgian orator's part. There was prolonged delay. The proceedings grew noisy, and general protests were made to the judges. The Court thereupon understood that it must give way on this point, and it granted Mr. Bernaert the additional time he had asked for."

All of which leads this observer to the conclusion that "there can be no charge of jingoism" if it be urged that the language of the Court be for the future French.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCANDINAVIAN OPINION OF KING OSCAR'S SAMOAN AWARD.

KING OSCAR'S Samoan award holds the United States liable for certain claims resulting from the action of our Government in protecting American interests. The dissatisfaction felt in this country at the king's enunciation of a principle "new to international law" surprises the newspapers of the Scandinavian peninsula. The objectionable principle is that "a nation compelled to land soldiers and bombard half-savage populations for the protection of the lives and property of its own citizens, commits a wrongful act by taking such a step." But this is held to be an extreme statement of the case. The *Posttidning* (Stockholm), an official organ, points out that King Oscar's award was indorsed by a former Swedish minister of justice, a former Norwegian premier, and a former chief justice of Samoa. The Liberal *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm) is very indignant at the way the award has been received, saying:

"No competent observer in the entire Scandinavian peninsula will doubt for a moment that in the labyrinthine Samoan muddle the King was guided only by the promptings of his strong sense of justice. Only the evil-disposed will attribute to this experienced ruler any yielding to the promptings of national predilections or aversions. Those who recall the King's open expressions of sympathy for England during the Boer war, which put him in direct opposition to prevailing sentiment on the continent—the sentiment of Germans in particular—will realize that a prejudice against Anglo-Saxons did not enter into the case in the least."

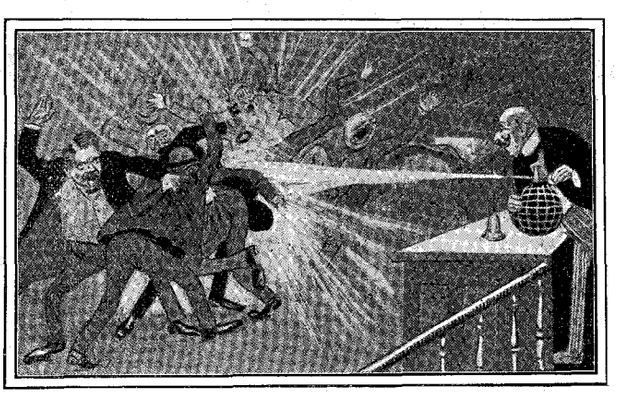
This is felt to be a powerful argument, as the King's award is unfavorable to Great Britain and the United States and favorable to Germany. The insinuation that the United States will submit no more arbitrations to crowned heads is very exasperating to the Scandinavian organ:

"That amazing element in the political life of the modern world to which the name of republican imperialism is given detects in the principle of international arbitration certain perils to its aims and interests. If it be from this point of view that the announcement is made of the United States Government's intention to submit no more arbitrations to crowned heads, the only thing to say is that a strange misconception is manifesting itself—one that should be regarded only from its comic side."

The leading Conservative organs, as well as the leading Liberal ones, express themselves in the same general terms. The *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) sees in the United States Government's sentiment regarding arbitration by "crowned heads" a feeling that can not but shock every person of cultivated taste. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

A MAGNIFICENT ball was given at the Austrian court during the winter of 1900. The war in South Africa was then attracting the attention of the world, and things were looking bad for the British. The Emperor Francis Joseph was, of course, the leading figure at the ball. He happened to catch sight of the French, Russian, and British ambassadors standing together.



LIQUID AIR.

A cooling influence recommended to the President of the Austrian Reichsrath.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

His Majesty immediately walked up to the little group, greeted the diplomatic representative of Great Britain with marked cordiality, and said in a voice loud enough to be heard by every one in the immediate vicinity: "In this war I am entirely on the side of England."

Striking as this incident was, it did not have full effect until nearly three years later—that is, until a few weeks ago—when the British ambassador, now retired, told all about it in *The National Review* (London). The result has been an international sensation, a deluge of European press comment, and two interpellations in the Austrian Reichsrath. In his now famous article the British diplomatist, Sir Horace Rumbold, also says:

"It may not be generally known that the Emperor professed a special *culte*—to use the expressive French term—for our late Queen, whom he looked upon as the wisest and most beneficent of his crowned contemporaries. His attention happened to be called, during the worst period of the war, to certain caricatures in a Vienna comic paper which were of a very objectionable character, altho not to be compared to the scandalous productions in *Simplicissimus* and other German or French leading

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

satirical prints. These not having come under my notice, I was surprised one day by a visit from a high official of the Ministry of the Interior, sent by the imperial orders to explain that the Emperor was fully determined to put a stop to these disgraceful attacks on a great sovereign and a friendly country; but, for that purpose, desired that I should be informed of the cooperation which, under the press legislation obtaining in such matters, would be required of the embassy for effectually dealing with these offenses. This consisted in a full power to be given by the Queen's representative to the *Staatsanwalt*, or imperial proctor, to prosecute in his name in all cases of this nature. On receiving an assurance that the prosecutions would be certain to be effective, I reported the matter home, and urged that I should be authorized to follow the course recommended, which, after some hesitation and difficulty—the Queen's pleasure having to be taken on the subject—I obtained leave to do."

The effect of these and other revelations on the German press has been simply staggering. "Sir Horace Rumbold openly proclaims his view that the Germans are the most inveterate and most dangerous enemies of England," says the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). "Doubtless it was in this spirit that he made use of his opportunities in Vienna." The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, a Conservative organ, protests against the animus of the British diplomatist's revelations. The *Post* (Berlin) says the whole matter is a warning to Germany to be careful and restrained in handling the sensitive British. Vienna papers have copied the sensational article, the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* saying, however, that Austria is not necessarily in opposition to Germany because the Emperor was gracious to Britain's official representative. It points out that "recent events" may mean a subtle attempt to wean Austria-Hungary from its alliance with Germany and Italy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN PARAGUAY.

THE election of Señor Juan Ezcurra as President of Paraguay has been ratified by congress at Asuncion according to cable despatches. The news is a little surprising to those who have followed the presidential medley in this small but seething republic. Four years ago Emilio Aceval assumed the chief magistracy and succeeded in retaining it until last January, when he was seized by several generals and locked up. The generals did this because President Aceval would not support the military candidate who had been picked out to succeed him. After spending some days in the lock-up President Aceval agreed to resign, and was let out. But congress hesitated to accept an enforced resignation, whereupon the generals invaded the legislative hall and opened fire. The killed or wounded included a presidential candidate, three senators, a member of the house, and "one of the most renowned of Paraguay's Napoleons." When order was restored, congress accepted President Aceval's resignation, and Vice-President Carballo succeeded him.

In these proceedings, Señor Ezcurra—who, by the way, is a colonel—played a prominent part. But his election to the presidency was neither contemplated nor expected. The revolutionary candidate was Señor Guillerma de los Rios, but the *Paraguay* (Asuncion), a leading journal, criticized him severely. The *Civico* (Asuncion) deplores the state of public affairs, while the *Democracia* (Asuncion) says:

"Some of our statesmen aver that Paraguay is a paradise inhabited by wild beasts. The best thing for all who hold this opinion is to retire in time from public life, or measures of a disagreeable nature may be taken to get rid of them."

This is taken to mean that no civil-service reform ideas will sway the new administration in its dealings with those in office. The *Patria* (Asuncion) says that Paraguay must lose no time in dealing with foreign enemies who have assailed the honor of the land. This is aimed at Argentina, which is accused of disregarding the boundary lines of Paraguay in the exercise of its jurisdiction. The Asuncion press agrees that the military oligarchy is in full control, and trouble is looked for. The new President will be a dictator, but it is anticipated that he may oppose the "red republican" group. The Paraguay generals are not harmonious and Señor Ezcurra's term of office may not endure throughout, the constitutional period of four years. He was Secretary of War under President Aceval, and, as the *Democracia* says, "it is necessary to protest against the permanence" of certain kinds of officials by choosing others.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

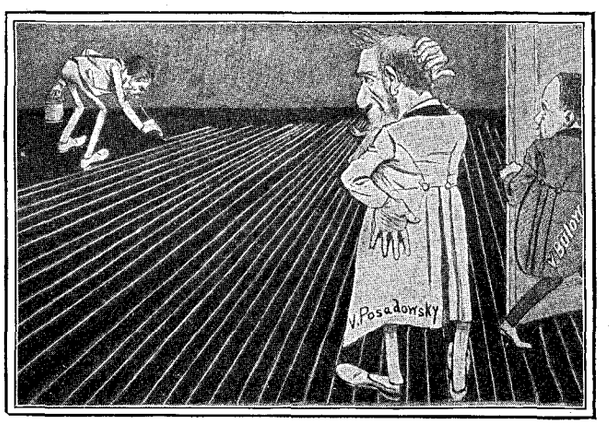
DENMARK'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

ROYAL visits form such an idle parade nowadays that the trip of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark to Berlin was at first in danger of seeming insignificant. But the importance of the event is considerable. It is now about forty years since

A MODERN DANCE OF DEATH.
The struggle of the German Finance Department with the deficit specter arouses interest.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Denmark lost and Germany won the historical province of Schleswig-Holstein. During that long period Denmark's influence has been anti-German. This means a good deal in Europe, because the Danish royal family is intimately allied with the reigning dynasties of Great Britain and Russia. There has long been a Danish agitation in North Schleswig, and Prussia's stern repression of it has added to the bitterness of things.

The visit of the Danish crown prince to William II. has therefore occasioned unlimited comment. Prince Frederick is nearly sixty, and he married a niece of King Oscar of Sweden. He has eight children, and some think the Berlin visit portends a marriage between Princess Thyra of Denmark and one of Em-

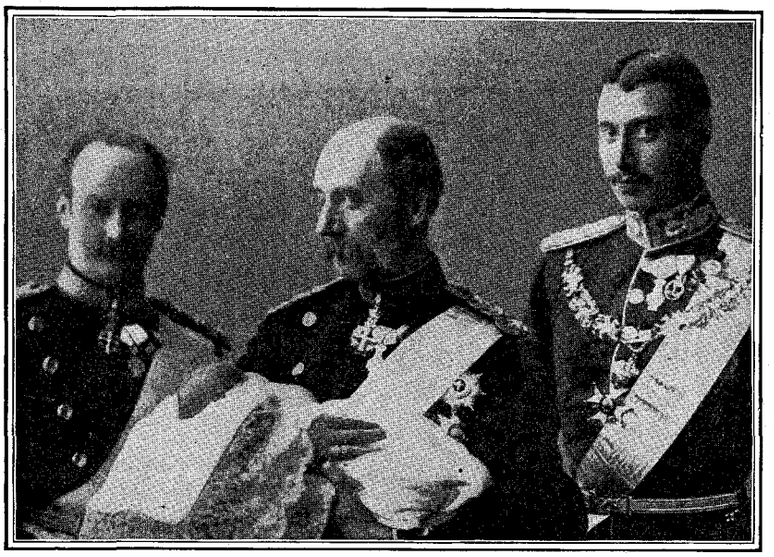


A DIFFICULT TASK.
It is easy to talk about a middle line between Germany's clashing tariff interests, but the trouble is that a new line has to be drawn every day.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

peror William's sons. However this may be, it seems clear that more cordial relations are to exist between these two countries. The *Kölnische Zeitung* devotes an elaborate article to the subject:

"There is in Denmark to-day a political party which is still unable to accept accomplished facts. For this reason we on our side are still compelled to take measures of defense. But everything indicates that the anti-German movement in Denmark is abating, and that a new generation is appearing upon the scene and is untrained in traditions of the old sorrow. It begins to be more clearly perceived that Denmark's best interests and her national and intellectual kinships force her to make peace with Germany. We do not believe the trip of the Danish Crown Prince has a political purpose. At any rate, it does not seem to us to denote closer political relations that are certainly not called for."



FOUR GENERATIONS OF DANISH ROYALTY.
The Crown Prince Frederick, an alleged anti-American, is on the left.

Quite an opposite conjecture is that of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which hints that Prince Frederick came to gain Emperor William's approval of the neutralization of Denmark. This idea has been mooted in Copenhagen for months, and it would not be opposed by Germany, according to the newspaper just quoted, which has intimate relations with the Foreign Office at Berlin. In Denmark the press comments cordially on the visit and attributes political significance to it. The organ of the pro-German party in Denmark, the *Politiken* (Copenhagen), dwells upon the fact that "peace with Germany is of vital importance to Denmark":

"Any approval of agitation in Northern Schleswig against the integrity of the German empire is a blunder. It is true that a Danish party has used Northern Schelswig as a political cry. But this is a display of anything but patriotism, altho it is possible to make allowance for a North Schleswig dreamer who has been misled by his delusions. A repetition of such folly is out of the question. It is clear to the Danish people where their interests lie. England and Germany are closely connected with ourselves. Our past and our future impel us toward them. Denmark will never again wage war against Germany."

It is a fact of importance that the Danish crown prince warmly opposed the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. When the recent treaty fell through he was said by the *Temps* (Paris) to have won a personal triumph. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) said not long ago that German influence was aiding the party opposed to the acquisition of the islands by the Power behind the Monroe Doctrine.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

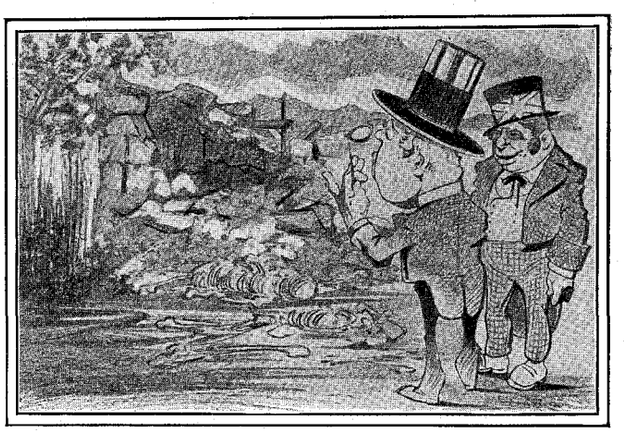
POINTS OF VIEW.

HOLLAND'S COLONIAL SPOILS SYSTEM.—The Dutch Government has a very poor system of appointment to the colonial civil and military services, asserts Dr. H. J. E. Tendeloo in *Vragen des Tijds* (Haarlem). He insists that there should be a reform for the sake, more particularly, of the Dutch East Indies.

THE UNSETTLED AUSGLEICH.—The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich or act of union will not be ratified by the Parliaments of the two countries concerned, to whom it must now be referred, says *The Mail* (London). But the Budapest correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says it "simply must be ratified." The London *Times* says there is a popular misconception on the subject and that it need not be ratified until 1907. The *Magyar Nemzet* (Vienna), a Hungarian organ, says delay with the Ausgleich will be only temporary. All observers agree that there will be Ausgleich uproars in the parliaments.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.—The United States Government has given official recognition to the Pope's temporal power, or so it would appear from *The Tablet* (London), England's Roman Catholic organ, which says: "A fact of capital importance in the present position of Mgr. Guidi in the Philippines seems not to have attracted the attention it deserves. In the United States and Canada, the apostolic delegates are not recognized in their official capacity by the governments of these countries; but the Philippine Government expressly recognizes the official character of Mgr. Guidi, and has pledged itself, over Mr. Taft's signature, to treat with him as a duly accredited representative of the Holy See. It is hardly necessary to comment on the significance of this fact."

CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP TO SOUTH AFRICA.
HUMANITY (to Chamberlain): "Don't go to gloat over your victims."
CHAMBERLAIN: "I must go—something draws me there."
HUMANITY: "Is it your murderer's instinct?"
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*



AN AGREEABLE JOURNEY.
Attila of old went in person to ravage—this modern one prefers to witness ravages after they are made.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SMART LONDON AND BOHEMIAN LONDON.

THE INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY. By Anthony Hope. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 387 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS is a writer who has made for himself three reputations. "The Prisoner of Zenda" brought him the reputation of a writer of dramatic adventure; "The Dolly Dialogs," the reputation of wit; and "The King's Mirror," a reputation as a writer of subtle character studies. One would naturally look forward to finding in Mr. Hawkins's new book at least one of the qualities which have made him famous; but it is painful to relate that there are only the vaguest traces of any of them. For once the unusual Mr. Hawkins has been commonplace, and the entertaining Mr. Hawkins dull. At least, so he will seem to his older admirers. He may have longed to conquer new publics and have aimed his new book at the young person but lately emerged from a select seminary for young ladies. The "Intrusions of Peggy" contains all the elements to captivate such readers, ending in Love Triumphant and Worldliness Routed. The personality of Peggy Ryle—who lives in lodgings, mostly alone, but who, when not engaged in visiting men of her acquaintance, frequents "high society" and is at one with conventions and without reproach—makes a captivating heroine. What young person is there who would not choose to live in a spotless Bohemia, if she could at the same time consort with the rich and great? How entrancing to call in a free-born way at the bachelor apartments of one's friends, if one could do so without losing one's reputation for blameless conduct. So much for the captivating Peggy—who also assumes the rôle of *dea ex machina*.

ANTHONY HOPE.

There are other elements in the story—for instance, the picture of London society. All writers on this theme, from Mr. Benson to Miss Marie Manning, have assumed a glittering and metallic manner. So has Mr. Hawkins. There must be something about that social life which makes a writer feel that a technic like highly polished brass is the only appropriate one. Mr. Hawkins's London is like everybody else's London. We have the same influential dowager, the men she has made and unmade, and of course there is a woman who is ground under the chariot wheels of the social Juggernaut. Mr. Hope has thrown no new light on London "high life." He has reiterated all the sad truths with which we are so familiar.

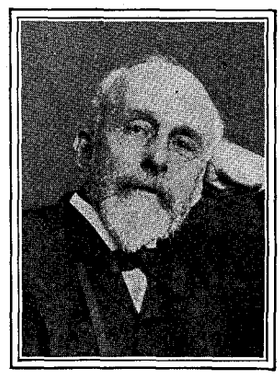
JOHN CHINAMAN AT HOME.

GLIMPSES OF CHINA AND CHINESE HOMES. By Edward S. Morse. Illustrated. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 216 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

MR. MORSE, already favorably known by his "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings," has had the advantage of a four years' residence in Japan, where he was professor of zoology in the Imperial University of Tokio. An instructed and enthusiastic admirer of that "land of gentle manners, rational delights, and startling surprises," his standards of comparison are "always with Japan"; so much he confesses, and as he steers into the Shanghai River, among the little brown junks, begrimed with dirt and grease, he recalls with a sigh the woodwork of Japanese boats, showing the cleanliness of a Quaker kitchen; "and even the sewage-buckets, coming back from the country, scoured like milk-churns"—a state of mind which is, as he himself insists, as unfair as it is inevitable.

At a "famous tea-house," Mr. Morse meets, by happy chance, "three mandarins," well-dressed, well-berd, well-disposed. They had been students in an American college, but were recalled by their Government before their studies were completed. He desired to explore the interior of a Chinese dwelling of the better sort, and these timely gentlemen, grateful for remembered kindnesses in New England, would be his guides, philosophers, and friends. These mandarins, not to say "swells," long queues and all, spoke correct and fluent American; as when one of them says at a shop: "Oh, come along, Mr. Morse; don't bother with him! The fellow's giving you taffy."

Arriving at the house of the gentleman who had invited him to dine, the enterprising author of these "Glimpses" proceeds with small ceremony to avail himself of his unique opportunity to explore "the full round of domestic economies"—the cooking and the washing and the scullery, the kitchen-range, the back porch, the dish-closets, and the wash-tubs. The zeal of the curious and fearless observer knows no limitations, is never once deterred by such considerations of cosmopolite propriety as might be reasonably claimed even by a Chinaman. Later, the explorations are extended to the famous mansion of the Howquas, sons of that illustrious merchant-prince whom the old shippers of Boston and Salem delighted to honor for his vast wealth, his sterling character, his benevolence, his courtesy, his profuse hospitality. But, says Mr. Morse: "It was plainly evident that I was *non persona grata*. . . . My frankness of comment can not be considered a breach of hospitality; there was no hospitality to breach. . . . When I asked to see the kitchen, they [the Brothers Howqua] were amazed, and expressed their rather disgusted astonishment." Nevertheless, the Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University of Japan was conducted to the kitchen, and found it "interesting," "dirty," "disorderly." *Per contra*, the Brothers Howqua have already been heard from; evidently they did not find their visitor interesting.



EDWARD S. MORSE.

Mr. Morse's crude sketches, reproduced from his journal and made among jostling crowds in the chance of the moment, constitute his "excuse" for publishing the crude text that he has built around them. Nothing can be claimed for either on the score of quality or style, tho the author hopes "that they may add a few points to the overwhelming mass of facts and observations which have been chronicled for hundreds of years."

ANOTHER MISUNDERSTOOD WIFE.

AVERY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ in., 122 pp. Price, $1.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS little story, which ran recently in magazine form under the title of "His Wife," shows itself now in book shape a very artistically finished bit of work. The theme is one which Mrs. Phelps-Ward handles in a manner not to be approached by any other writer of to-day—namely, that of the spiritual as differentiated from the sensual or material love between man and wife. Only men and women of peculiarly poised temperament, whose emotional life is as delicately constructed as an eolian harp, will understand the experiences which the author so skilfully portrays.

Marshal Avery is a man of far finer grain than can be claimed for the average man, yet the tragic intensity of the little tale is wholly sustained through his inability to appreciate the soul fiber of his wife's love, the unspoken demands it makes upon his perceptions. She is a semi-invalid, of the sublimated neurotic type, whose very heart action and breathing organs are kept in rhythm or contracted according to the variations of her husband's daily tempers or moods of expression. The love between the two is really beautiful and idyllically true, but the man fails to keep his note up to concert-pitch. A passing act of neglect, which is in substance no worse than the common impulse to go out and have a good time with other men, brings about tremendous consequences, which the man experiences only while under the influence of the drug in a dentist's chair, while the actual tragedy is turned aside by a hair's breadth through the scientific skill and supernormal powers of Mrs. Avery's physician. To this man, it is plain, the author means to ascribe some of the inspirational work wrought by the mental healers of to-day. Dr. Esmerald Thorne, of this story, is the same man whose dramatic experience after the violent death of his own body is so graphically depicted in the author's story, "Within the Gates."

ELIZABETH S. PHELPS-WARD.

Coming, as this little book now does, immediately following the much-talked-of anonymous novel, "The Confessions of a Wife," one is impressed anew by resemblances in the two books. The motive is the same. The soul-likeness between Jean Avery and Marna of the "Confessions" is of very close kin. Both women have the same unconscious trick of calling their husbands "my poor boy!" The husbands themselves have the same wilful masterfulness, bursting forth sporadically to pit itself against the idealistic love-drafts levied upon them at all times and seasons by their adoring wives. Marna's demands drive her husband to opium, Jean drives hers to a yachting trip with a bachelor friend. The friendly physician saves Avery from the tragedy impending, much as another doctor saves the couple in the "Confessions." The children and loving servants play similar parts in the two stories. All this, of course, may be mere accident; yet there

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are turns of diction, too, which make the two stories seem near relatives.

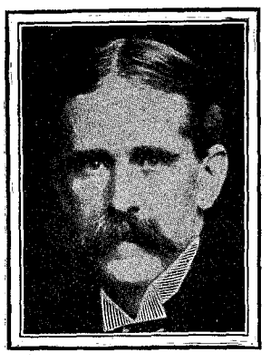
In Avery, Mrs. Phelps-Ward shows as no other living writer does show the exacting soul of a high-bred, highly organized woman, a type of many women whose woes are mostly inarticulate because so elusive as to defy expression; the soul of an *exaltée* to whom no mere mundane condition would probably ever secure happiness. Her heroine is a sort of a latter-day St. Theresa, who, instead of pouring out her soul to a Christ-spouse, has elected to cast in her lot with an average modern gentleman, who has moments of proudly appreciating her even while wearying of the attitude to which she would hold him.

A BUNCH OF ALLEGORIES.

THE BLUE FLOWER. By Henry Van Dyke. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 293 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow."

The above lines from Shelley quite appropriately adorn the title-page of this volume from the pen of the popular preacher, Henry Van Dyke. The book contains nine short stories, three of which have heretofore appeared in separate form. They all illustrate the search for happiness, which is the story of each individual life, whether the quest be for things ideal or mundane. In this case the stories are all ideal, symbolic, allegorical. A bit translated from the German of "Novalis," entitled "The Blue Flower," gives name to the book.



HENRY VAN DYKE.

"The Source," "Wood Magic," "Spy Rock," "A Handful of Clay," each symbolizes a psychological human experience. "The Mill" does the same, altho the experience is placed within the magical cycle of the Arthurian legends. "The Lost Word" illustrates the psychic life of a young Greek, who came under the influence of St. Chrysostom, was drawn within the circle of Christianity, but reverted again to paganism and was recalled at a critical moment by a lost word. The last story of all, "The First Christmas-tree," tells the legend of St. Winifred and the Oak of Geisner, and deals with experiences of early days, when British saints of the order of the Irish Culdees penetrated the wilds of Germany and converted the people from the worship of Thor and Odin to that of Christ. One of the most touching of these stories is that of "The Other Wise Man," a story that has already achieved wide popularity in a separate form.

The imaginative beauty and spiritual grace of these stories are remarkable, and the evident search for and successful finding of quaint and archaic words, that chime and mingle, as it were, with the spirit of the stories, lend peculiar distinction to the diction. The ethical quality is such that not even a child could fail to catch its significance.

A CONVICT WITH A LITERARY TURN.

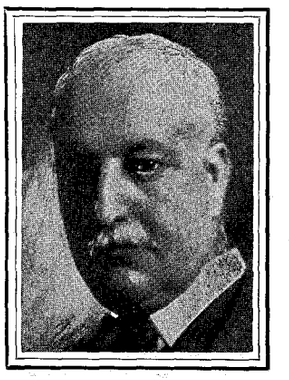
THE STORY OF A STRANGE CAREER. Being the Autobiography of a Convict. An Authentic Document. Edited by Stanley Waterloo. Cloth, 4¾ x 7½ in., 363 pp. D. Appleton & Co.

VERY often a work of art fails to impress others with the content ment which it imparts to its creator because he has not put into his work the ideal he has had in his mind. One can understand that; but in the case of editing another's manuscript, it is not so clear why the editor should have a favorable opinion of it which scarcely any unprejudiced reader can conceive from reading it.

This seems to be the case with this life story. The sub-title is misleading, since the man who wrote it gives his history only for the first thirty years of his life. He lived to be over sixty, and the last thirty years were nearly all spent in prison for burglary. There is not an allusion to them by him, tho he wrote this "story of his life" in 1898, a short time before his death.

Before he developed into a criminal, he was only a rover, a sailor, a drifter, with a rather "happy" disposition. His narrative has one great charm, that of perfect *naiveté*. He tells of the hard knocks he got in his many voyages, and of his sufferings in Confederate prisons, during the War of the Rebellion, in which he served in the Union navy, with an impersonality that is not stoicism. He accepts these as if it was his *métier* to undergo rough times, and he is not soured or hardened by them. In this, he is a charming ne'er-do-weel.

But none of these facts seem to have demanded an exposition of them for the benefit of the public. There are probably hundreds of such lives, and altho few of the men who have lived them could write them down as concisely, clearly, and dispassionately as this fellow has done, that of itself does not make the story interesting.



STANLEY WATERLOO.

Had he written the second half of his career, his crimes, and the terms in prison for them, he might have supplied a human document more engrossing and worth while. As it is, one is a little surprised at Mr. Waterloo's intense zest over his autobiographying convict. In the introduction, he says: "The story, one would imagine, should appeal to those who think. . . . As a true tale, as a study of sociology, as a picture of one human life, somehow twisted and bent from the normal, this work, it seems to the editor, is one of the most surprising of productions. Its frank unconsciousness, its striking revelations, its absence of all pose, combine to make it unique among the writings of men."

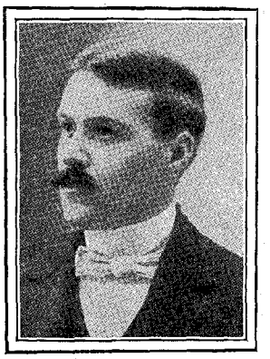
The intelligent reader will surely say two things after he has read Mr. Waterloo's almost awed commentaries and then perused the convict's narrative. One is that the latter does not justify the former, and the other, that there must have been something in that convict as Mr. Waterloo knew him which has not reached the reader.

A SECOND HELPING.

THE MAID-AT-ARMS. By Robert W. Chambers. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 343 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THIS book not only follows "Cardigan," the author's romantic colonial novel of last year, but it is almost a second edition of it. It is as if Mr. Chambers had been encored, and proceeds to pluck the same chords from his harp of narration. The scene is once more Tryon County, and the period is that when the colonies were boiling under kingly oppression. Walter Butler, Jack Mount, and a few minor characters of "Cardigan" reappear, and the Indians are as strongly diffused through the story as musk in a closed room. "The Maid-at-Arms" is not as fascinating as it would be if not eclipsed by the brilliant "Cardigan." It is lighter, less balanced, and not as interesting a tale. The reader does not feel as if Mr. Chambers had taken as great pains with it, and certainly his inspiration was not exalting enough to make as great pains unnecessary.

Mr. Chambers made his first hit with "The King in Yellow," a collection of weird, morbid stories, *à la* Poe. There are one or two touches in this book which recall this tendency toward improbable fancies. But the story, the love interest, is straightforward and captivating. George Osmond has come from his Florida plantations to Tryon, to consult with his relatives, the Varicks. Sir Lupus Varick is a patroon, who tries to avoid declaring for king or revolt. His daughter, Dorothy, has been reared in a hobbledehoy fashion, swears nonchalantly, and can stand as much toddy as the men. But she becomes womanly and refined under love's influence. She is the "Maid-at-Arms" of the story, tho the original was a remote ancestor, Helen of Ormond. One of the improbable touches is where this young girl dons a rusty suit of armor and rescues her lover from the Indians. "I stumbled against the horse; an armored figure bent swiftly, caught me up, swung me clear into the saddle in front, while the armor creaked and strained and clashed with the effort." Of course there *had* to be an effort (!), and so Mr. Chambers conscientiously emphasizes it affluently.



ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

One "King in Yellow" touch is the melodramatic introduction of Catrine Mentour, the Toad-Woman, an Indian hag who sped through the "bulgy wood," a more appalling vision than the Jabberwock, tho she hopped along all doubled up. She intervened, with the "Maid-at-Arms," for the hero's rescue, and then, after the Indians have scattered in fright, looms erect a most superb and beautiful half-breed maiden, Madeleine Brant. There is surely a lime-light and colored fire in Mr. Chambers's imagination, and perhaps it were well for him to feed something else than oats to his Pegasus, that it may not "waste a hundred paces at the start."

He is interesting, his characters live, and he tells a story. So even the reader who is not impervious to his careless squandering of speech may yet enjoy his brisk tales.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY

by John Lord LL.D.

HOW MANY readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have as comprehensive an idea of the great stories in the world's history as they have of the tales of their favorite author—Dickens for instance? If they are in the minority, is it not because thus far History has been synonymous with Study with most of us? Is it not the few who read historical works for pleasure?

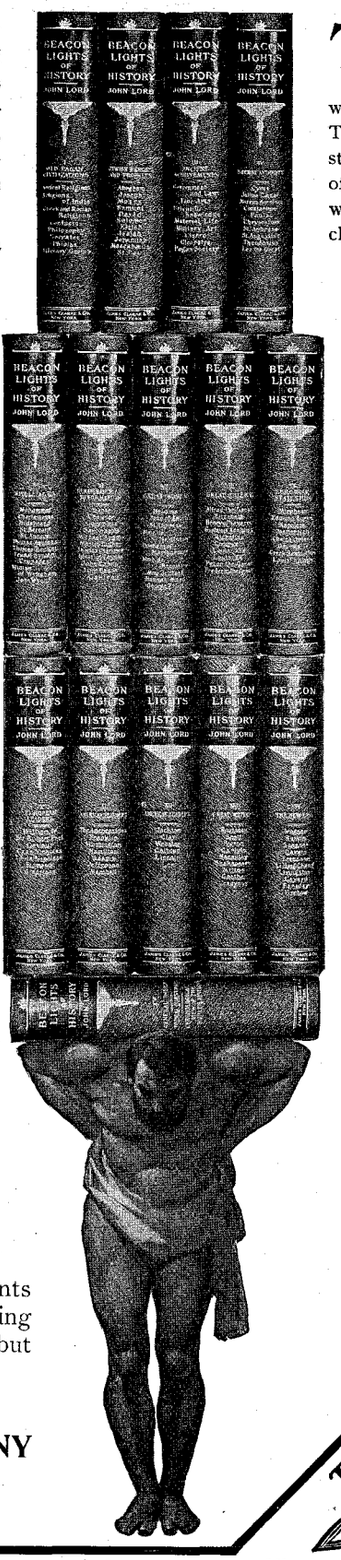
This is all to be changed. There is a new era opening up to the reading public.

It is because over half a century ago a man with a brain and a pen commenced to use both, and added to them an unswerving will that carried him through a life labor of fifty years, searching, proving, sifting, and finally shaping the whole into a connected series of separate pictures of the world's life that hang in the memory like pictures.

Imagine yourself in the visitors' gallery of a huge panorama, which has for its background a continuous picture of the customs, religions and arts of all time. Place in front the central figures of their times, the leaders in thought, in war, in science, in literature, in statesmanship—then imbue with life these figures, with their contemporaries around them, and have them act their great lives before you, always surrounded by the atmosphere of their own era, so near to you that you seem to live with, while you watch them.

That is BEACON LIGHTS.

The owner of a set needs no other work on History or Biography. Its range is as wide as the world's life, and in itself it takes the place of a great library.



THE ESSENTIAL reason for the immediate *popular* response to the publishers' announcement of this new edition a few weeks ago is that BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY is not only a complete and comprehensive story of the world and its leaders, from thousands of years before Christ to the present year—but that while each lecture is a necessary link in the great chain *it is of itself complete.*

This makes of the work a series of *entertainments* from which the reader can choose his favorite subject for a quiet half hour, or can settle himself by his study lamp for a whole evening fo uninterrupted pleasure and profit.

A few moments' examination of the descriptive pamphlets sent to inquirers will show this clearly.

It is this packet of descriptive matter that we are hopeful you will ask us to send you.

If you don't want to be tempted better not ask us for it, because the only way out of SUCH *temptation is to yield to it.*

The coupon below will bring the booklet, the pictures, etc., to you—without cost.

There is not a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who would not be interested in BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY from the first lecture to the last.

There is not a reader who, under the terms of this introductory offer, cannot afford to place in his own library, *this week*, this newly completed edition of Dr. Lord's lectures.

The set consists of fifteen volumes, which are sent, expressage paid by us, on receipt of

One Dollar

the balance payable in small amounts monthly if preferred. The prices during the term of this introductory offer are but a little over half the regular!

JAMES CLARKE & COMPANY
Nos. 3, 5 and 7 W. 22d Street
New York

The first copies from the press are most prized as being the fairest, clearest impressions. They go to those who order earliest.

TEAR OFF this corner; fill in name and address plainly, and **MAIL** it to us to-day!

MAIL THIS CORNER

To
James Clarke & Co.
N. Y. City

Please send to address below, without cost to me, a Specimen Lecture from "Beacon Lights of History," together with complete table of contents, description of bindings, samples of illustrations, and details of your special terms to members of the Beacon Lights History Club.

Name.....

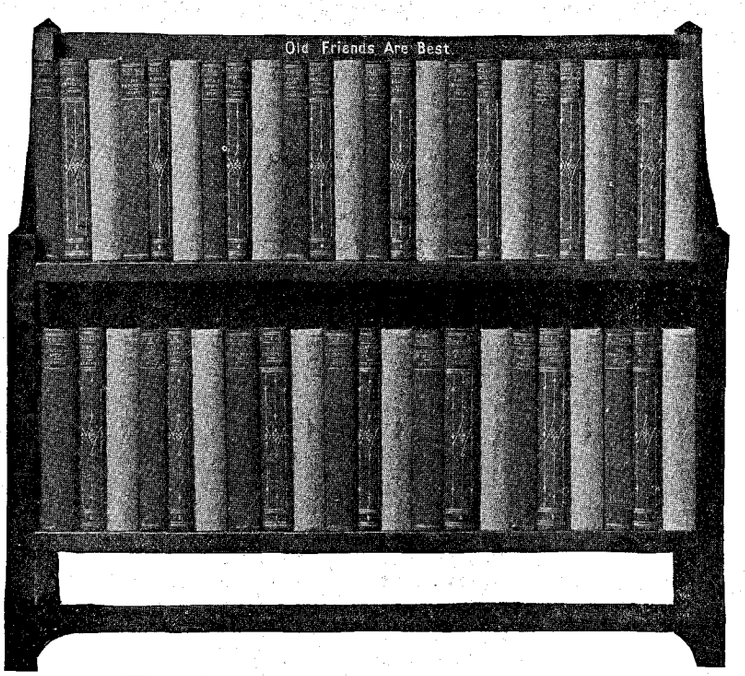
Address.....

(L. D. 11-29) .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Have you made friends with the poets?

Keats
Coleridge
Pope
Moore
Goldsmith
Scott
Byron
Arnold
Browning
Tennyson
Lowell
Bryant
Swinburne
Stevenson



Burns
Hood
Shelley
Milton
Gray
Dante
Wordsworth
E. B. Browning
Hemans
Longfellow
Whittier
Rossetti
Kipling

The best poets, and their best

The Library of Poetry is not an anthology of poetical literature. It is composed of writings complete in themselves—the poems of each poet which have survived years of the severest criticism. Fortunately no one poet is given in his entirety, for every poet has at times published dreary and regrettable stuff. The editors of this Library have been guided by a consensus of critical opinion and by their own mature judgment, and have eliminated that portion of each poet's work which reveals a lack of inspiration.

The story of a well-made book

The type is a large, clear and legible face. The paper is an opaque white wove. The printing is black and clean-cut. The margins are wide and well-proportioned. The format is $5\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, with an average thickness of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The cover materials are a stout blue buckram and a smooth blue leather. The cover stamping is done in genuine gold. The top is gilded and the edges are trimmed. The lining pages show one of Sommer's attractive classical designs, printed in blue ink. The title page design is a graceful drawing in the classical manner.

The writings of each poet are prefaced with a critical and biographical introduction by a critic of high standing. These critics are Brander Matthews, professor of English literature in Columbia; Hamilton Wright Mabie, associate editor of *The Outlook;* Richard Le Gallienne, author of "Prose fancies"; Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the hoe," and Mrs. Alice Meynell, author of "A General anthology of English poetry."

Each volume is given a frontispiece, in color, from one of the paintings made especially for this Library by W. J. Aylward, Henry J. Peck, Ethel F. Betts, Philip R. Goodwin, A. E. Becker, H. E. Townsend and E. J. Cross.

And this is our offer

You send us the form below *completely* filled out. We will deliver at your door, without any expense or trouble to you, the complete set of thirty-two volumes composing the Library of Poetry. You may hold the books ten days on approval. Then you will decide to keep them or to return them. If you want them, send us $1 on account. If you don't want them, ask the nearest express company to take charge of the case. We pay transportation charges, and you are relieved of all risk and trouble.

If you would rather see a handsome booklet and a set of specimen pages and plates *before* ordering the Library on approval, write across the filled-out form the words "information only," and send the form to us. Though free, these illustrated booklets are as valuable as if you paid something for them.

We trust you—
you need not trust us.
We pay charges—
you possess the books.
That's our way.

Approval form

Please send me your Library of Poetry on approval for 10 days. I will then decide to accept it or to return it. If I accept it I will send you $1 on account at once. If I do not want it I will promptly consign the case to you through the nearest express company. It is understood that you are to pay transportation charges both ways.

Name .....

Business address .....

Home address .....

Name and address of one reference .....

.....

Town .....

State .....

The American Home Library Company
Bancroft building
Fifth ave. and 29th street
New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Prince Henry sat down to dinner that night at Sherry's with the one hundred Captains of Industry he looked into the faces of strong men who in the highest degree exemplify American thrift and business judgment. Eighty of those men have an average of $96,000 of life insurance each.

The *Independent* recently said: "Life Insurance is no longer for the rich, for the poor, for the professional man, for the day laborer, or even for men only; it is for everybody, and everybody is taking it."

Insurance is protection—duty—ease of mind. *Get it now*—"some other time" will probably prove too late—it usually does.

I am an Insurance man. I arrange highest grade policies by mail. My clients are everywhere—thoughtful people who have no money to risk and who are careful not to go wrong in an insurance investment.

Perhaps you are right now considering insurance for the first time? or want to increase the amount you already have? If so, I can help you by giving expert attention and unbiased counsel adapted to your particular case. When you write to me state, in confidence, date of birth, and give a few points concerning your general circumstances.

Being thoroughly familiar with the newest facts concerning policies, premiums and profits, I can suggest the kind of policy best suited to your case.

The whole business may be arranged by correspondence. I shall look for your letter in a pretty soon mail and give it my personal attention.

Mr. Vet Anderson, the New York *Herald's* famous "*Who's What and Why in America*" artist, writes me as follows concerning a policy which I recently secured for him:

"I like the skillful way in which you conducted my recent insurance deal. My policy is exactly what I want. By its provisions I shall have the nice little sum of $23,000 coming to me when I am forty-nine, and if I do not live that long my people out West will have something substantial to remember me by."

The same thoughtful attention given to smaller policies.

RICHARD WIGHTMAN

7 East 42d Street, New York

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Illustrations of the Book of Job."—By William Blake. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $4 net.)

"Rhode Island: Its Making and Its Meaning."—Irving B. Richman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes, $4.50.)

"The French Revolution."—Thomas Carlyle. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Tolstoy; as Man and Artist."—Dimtri Merejkowski. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"How to be a Yogi."—Swami Abhedananda. (The Vedanta Society, New York.)

"Camping on the Trail."—Edward S. Farrow. (American Arms Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

"Stories of Authors' Loves."—Clara E. Laughlin. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.)

"Swords and Plowshares."—Ernest Crosby. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"A Quiver of Arrows."—Sermons by David J. Burrell. Selected and epitomized by Thomas Douglas. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20 net.)

"Under the Sun."—Charles W. Buck. (Sheltman & Co., Louisville.)

"A Romance of the Nursery."—L. Allen Harker. (John Lane, $1.25 net.)

"Rollicking Rhymes."—Amos R. Wells. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Gift of the Magic Staff."—Fannie E. Ostrander. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"Heroines of Poetry."—Constance E. Maud. (John Lane.)

"I Will Repay."—George D. Eldridge. (Lewis, Scribner & Co.)

"The Story of the Faerie Queene."—Edward Brooks. (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $1 net.)

"The Story of Tristram."—Edward Brooks. (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $1 net.)

"How to Control Fate Through Suggestion."—Henry H. Brown. (Now Publishing Company, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"Man's Greatest Discovery."—Henry H. Brown. (Now Publishing Company, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"John Gayther's Garden."—Frank R. Stockton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Love and Louisa."—Adelaide Rowlands. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

SAVINGS FOR BOOK BUYERS
BY
CO-OPERATION

Do you want to make your book money purchase double value?
Do you want to keep posted on all new books and books at special prices?
Do you want to subscribe for periodicals or newspapers at wholesale rates?
Do you want to save 50 per cent. on all your stationery and engraving?

If you do—join our Association; become one of our many thousand members—and you will be placed in a position to save money on your purchases. We supply to our members all the books of all the publishers, whether fiction, history, scientific or anything else. We keep you posted on all new publications and offer you in our various catalogues thousands of titles at a price lower than any other booksellers could attempt to sell them for. We issue Five Catalogues each year and send them to all of our members free. When our members desire books not listed in the catalogues, we always quote lowest prices on application.

OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE, JUST ISSUED.
This catalogue contains thousands of volumes at discounts up to 80 per cent. from publishers' prices.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP OFFER.
We want every bookbuyer to join us and save money on books. If you will purchase from us any one of the following $1.50 novels—sending full price for same—**we will send the book post-paid and present you with a 5-year membership free.** Our Holiday Catalogue will accompany the book and our 5 catalogues will be sent you each year.

LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR $1.50 NOVELS.
All in the regular copyright editions.

DONOVAN PASHA.	THE TWO VANREVELS.
RANSON'S FOLLY.	THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN.
HEARTS COURAGEOUS.	THE VULTURES.
INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY.	AUDREY.
THE MAID-AT-ARMS.	THE VIRGINIAN.

If you are not interested in any of the above books you can order any other volume (retail price of which is not less than $1.50), sending us full price, and we will send the book post-paid and present you with the 5-year membership. Remit by money order or N. Y. exchange to

CO-OPERATIVE BOOK & SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 41 EAST 21ST ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.

MacDonald-Heyward Co.
1127 Broadway, New York City
Diamonds, Silverware
Watches, Clocks, etc.
Also Finest Grades of Art Stationery.

WANTED Active, educated men. Weekly salary or definite time guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

THE Place of Jesus in the Religion of Today, and other Unitarian pamphlets sent free. Address P. O. M., 1828 Washington Street, Auburndale, Mass.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Latest Model. Style 231.

Ivers & Pond PIANOS.

Colonial Renaissance.

Our new style 231 shown above is regarded by experts as the most dainty and in every way the most charming and delightful upright that we ever made. This piano was designed by a famous artist, and combines most effectively the colonial simplicity of the 17th century with the more ornate and exquisite decoration of the 20th century. From a musical standpoint this model cannot be excelled. No amount of money could buy any better materials or workmanship, richer or more musical tone, or greater durability.

A catalogue picturing our Colonial Renaissance, Classique, Louis XV. and other beautiful designs, each a gem in its kind, mailed free on request.

HOW TO BUY.

Wherever in the United States no dealer sells them, we send Ivers & Pond Pianos *on trial* at *our risk*. If the Piano fails to please, it returns at our expense for railway freights both ways. May we send you our catalogue (free), quote lowest prices, and explain our unique easy-pay plans? We can thus practically bring Boston's largest piano establishment to your door, though it be in the smallest and most remote village in the country. Write us to-day.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,

121 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Brilliant and Beautiful

SISTERS OF REPARATRICE

By Lucia Gray Swett

A collection of verses that "sing themselves," as graceful and charming as the beautiful edelweiss, which in white and silver is embossed upon the cover. This will be a much appreciated gift for any person of culture.

12mo. Cloth; laid paper; Silver top; decorated cover.

Price 80c. net. Postage 8c.

LEE & SHEPARD PUBS., BOSTON

I Print My Own Cards

Circulars, Newspaper, Press $5. Larger size, $18. Money saver. Big profits printing for others. Type-setting easy, rules sent. Write for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c., to factory.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

"A Nonsense Anthology."—Collected by Carolyn Wells. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"A Reed by the River."—Virginia W. Cloud. (Richard G. Badger, Boston.)

"Apollo and Keats."—Clifford Lanier. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50.)

"Little Polly Prentiss."—Elizabeth L. Gould. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.80 net.)

"Sweet P's."—Julie M. Lippmann. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.80 net.)

"The Art of Success."—T. Sharper Knowlson. (F. Warne & Co., New York, $1.)

"The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene."—Lewis Wager. Edited by Frederick I. Carpenter. (University of Chicago Press.)

"Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Jane Austen."—Studies in their works by Henry H. Bonnell. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2 net.)

"The March of the White Guard."—Gilbert Parker. (R. F. Fenno & Co.)

"A Colonial Maid."—Lucy F. Madison. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"With Washington at Valley Forge."—W Bert Foster. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"The Making of a Girl."—Eva Lovett. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Ten Girls from Dickens."—Kate D. Sweetser. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $2 net.)

"A Bunch of Rope Yarns."—Stanton H. King. (Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"The Last Buccaneer."—L. Cope Cornford. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"A Daughter of the Forest."—Evelyn Raymond. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"The Lighted Taper."—M. Oakman Patton. (Botolph Book Company, Boston, $1.50.)

"Her Wilful Way."—Helen S. Griffith. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"The World Before Him."—Horatio Alger. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

"The Open-Air Boy."—G. M. A. Hewett. (R. F. Fenno & Co.)

"The Young Shipbuilder."—Sophie Sweet. (Penn Publishing Company, to $0.90 net.)

"The Lane that Had No Turning."—Gilbert Parker. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Proverbs."—Selected by John H. Bechtel. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"Hypnotism."—Edward H. Eldridge. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"Electricity."—George L. Fowler. (Penn Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

English Lyrics of a Finnish Harp.

By HERMAN MONTAGUE DONNER.

[From the above-named volume published by Richard G. Badger, the following poems are quoted:]

TO MY BELOVED.

Oh, love, my love, is't true that now at last
An angel visitant has quietly crept
Into my lonely heart, and from it swept
All griefs and doubts into the darksome past?
Beloved, is my soul's long-lasting fast
Now broken by a love-feast? Have I stept
In very truth from out the gloom, and leapt
Into a dawn from some new sun forth cast?
Yes! Yes! I feel some god's smile from above
Break o'er my soul, and thrill its latent pow'r,
That pain's rough hand had vainly tried to quench.
But now his rule is ended, O my love!
And if the contest were renewed this hour,
Pain's, not mine, would be the face to blench.

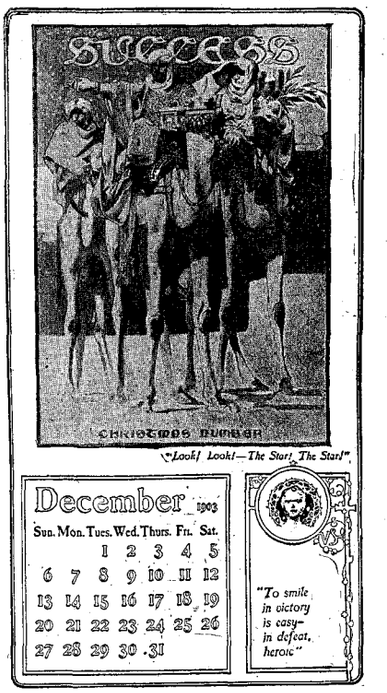
TO MY BROTHER.

Last eve the warring squadrons of the air
Flung their black tumult o'er the shaking sky—
Through heav'n raged their weird artillery—

Reduces the Secret and Art of Memory to a Science. Gladstone is right—My method will enable you to accomplish more work in a week than the hard-working sloven can in a month. Business details, names, faces, books, studies, readily memorized. All mind-wandering concentrated. Speaking without notes EASILY ACQUIRED. Highly endorsed. Individual instructions by mail. Booklet and Trial Copyrighted Lesson FREE. Address the **DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.**

FREE

Success Calendar


SUCCESS
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
"Look! Look!—The Star! The Star!"
December 1902
Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31
"To smile in victory is easy—in defeat, heroic"

THE publishers of SUCCESS have issued an exquisitely engraved twelve-leaf Calendar. This Calendar is one of the finest examples of the famous Colortype Process, which excels lithography in its beautiful soft tones and colorings. The twelve designs are original paintings made for SUCCESS by America's leading artists, and represent subjects of general and inspirational interest. The original of the one for December, herewith shown in miniature, is a most exquisite painting by the famous artist, J. C. Leyendecker, representing "The Three Wise Men of the East."

The Success Calendar will be sent entirely free of charge and postpaid to any address on request.

THE SUCCESS COMPANY,

Dept. P 757 University Building, New York

Fill Your Library with Standard Works at the Lowest Prices

We invite you to inspect our elegant editions of standard authors at startlingly low prices and easy payments. You will be surprised and delighted at the tempting and remarkable bargains. We will send full particulars on receipt of a postal card.

A. WESSELS COMPANY

7 West 18th St., New York

AUTHORS

We shall be pleased to estimate for the manufacture and publication of BOOKS for writers.

BON AMI BOOK DEPT.,

P. O. BOX 874, N. Y. CITY

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The flash, the crash, were both exultant there.
Then, sudden, through a rift, in golden glare
Poured from the west the sun's last harmony;
When waned the elemental battle-cry,
And fled low-mutt'ring to some distant lair.

So was at strife within itself my soul,
And all my life was dark with battling fate,
When a dear voice called low, a hand forth stole,
Consoled and helped, until, once more elate,
I smiled, and blessed him who made me whole;
Thee, O my brother, true of heart and great.

DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME.

(From the German of Heine.)

Thou bud of our human springtime
Beautiful, virginal, glad,
I gaze on thy soul through thy lashes,
And my heart is strangely sad.

My hand o'er thy head is a-tremble
Mute blessings from heav'n to lure,
Praying that God may preserve thee
Thus virginal sweet and pure.

PERSONALS.

Paul Kruger's Kafir Pupils.—In President Kruger's Memoirs, which will appear in America this week, he tells a number of stories of his early life. The first care of the new settlers was to secure reliable labor and to induce the blacks to undertake it. But President Kruger shows that, while the Kafir was willing to work, as soon as he learned how his arrogance became unbearable. He says they had constantly to fight this difficulty, and the contest sometimes had its humorous side. President Kruger writes:

For instance, one New Year's Day, I sent a Kafir from my farm at Waterklook to my mother's farm (I had lost my father in 1852) to fetch some raisins. My mother sent me about five or six pounds, and said so in a note, which the Kafir conscientiously delivered. But the letter was a proof that the Kafir had robbed me, for the raisins which he brought weighed much less than the quantity mentioned in the letter. I asked him what he meant by trying to cheat me and why he had eaten nearly all the raisins.

"The letter tells me," I said, "that there were a great many more than you brought me."

"Baas," he replied, "the letter lies, for how could it have seen me eat the raisins? Why, I put it behind the big rock under a stone and then sat down on the other side of the rock to eat the raisins."

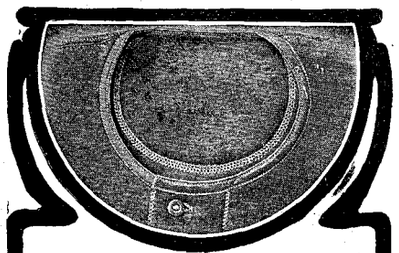
After I had convinced him that the letter knew all about it nevertheless, he humbly acknowledged his fault; still the thing was not quite clear to him.

I had a very faithful Kafir called April, on one of my other farms at Boekenhoutfontein in the Rustenburg district. During the winter I traveled with my cattle to Saulspoort, near Pilaansberg. Before going away I called him aside and said:

"I will teach you how to read a letter."

I then took a piece of paper and drew lines on it.

"The longest lines," I continued, "stand for melons, the next oranges, and the shortest lemons," and I added that he was to send me from time to time just as many of each of these as were indicated by the number of strokes in the letter which I should send by a messenger. He was also to send back a letter by the messenger and inform me, by means of similar lines, how many he had sent of each sort, and to close the letter carefully. The Kafir was immensely proud of his scholarly attainments, and from that moment considered himself immeasurably above every other Kafir.



KEEPS ITS SHAPE

Wright's Health Underwear is made loop on loop—much like old-fashioned knitting. It keeps its shape under all conditions of hard wear and frequent laundering, and the loops that make the Fleece of Comfort will never mat. This fleeced interior of

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

takes up the perspiration quickly, keeps in the body heat, but allows perfect ventilation without chill. This is why the wearer of Wright's will not readily "catch" cold. Costs no more than the other kind. Our valuable book, "Dressing for Health," *free.*

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.

75 Franklin St., NEW YORK

Help Yourself

There is a depth of meaning in these words—**help yourself.** No attainment worth the having has ever been made without self help.

All who are in earnest to accomplish a definite purpose within the scope of their intelligence can do it, **but they must help themselves.**

If you believe that a strong, sound body and an active mind are desirable possessions to attain success in life, you can secure them by building yourself out of the right material—Natural Food.

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

is Natural Food—food whose each integral part has a counterpart in your body and which builds it symmetrically and as a harmonious whole. The beauty of form and adaptability of this perfect food lends it a grace to the eye. It can be prepared in over 250 different ways. The natural whole wheat flavor of SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT pleases the palate. Wholly nourishing, as it does, the whole body, it appeals to Reason.

Help Yourself

Sold by all grocers. Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors), FREE. Address

THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

THIN WOMEN

who wish to increase their weight—thus perfecting symmetry of person—should read Dr. Rivard's Treatise on the Causes of Thinness or Emaciation; the Prevention and Cure of this distressing condition, and how the weight can be increased 10 to 25 pounds—quickly, surely, safely—at very moderate cost. Booklet sent to any address in plain, sealed envelope for 4c postage.

THE V. S. RIVARD CO. DETROIT, MICH.

Small Profitable Investments in New York City.

Mrs. Florence M. Kingsley, author of *"Titus," "Stephen,"* etc., says: "I have lived in Westerleigh eight years, and the longer I live there the better I like it." Westerleigh is in New York City and growing rapidly. Large profits are *in sight for investors.* See "Holiday Offer" page facing first page of reading.

HEFFLEY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Converts your own home into college halls. Teaches all subjects at your own fireside. All degrees granted.

Address HEFFLEY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 243-245 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

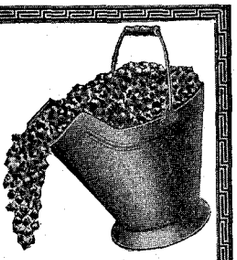
HE COUNTS HIMSELF AS FORTUNE'S FAVORITE WHOSE PLEASURE 'TIS TO FEAST ON

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS

Made in Many Flavors

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Costly Coal Unnecessary



The cheapest screenings or commonest soft coal is made to yield best heating results in houses equipped with

Hot Water or Steam

The apparatus is now simply and cheaply erected in old homes without in any way altering the house. Send today for valuable booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

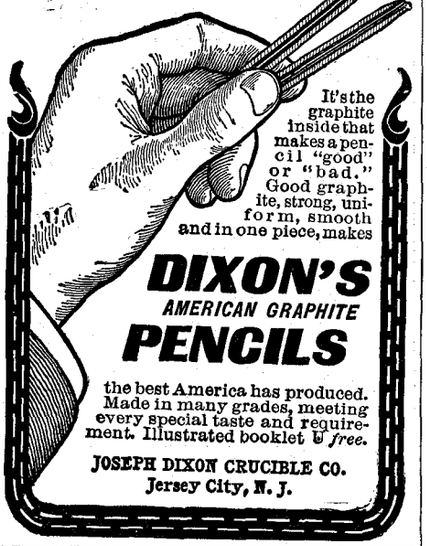
Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

Dept. H CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Inside Facts



It's the graphite inside that makes a pencil "good" or "bad." Good graphite, strong, uniform, smooth and in one piece, makes

DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

the best America has produced. Made in many grades, meeting every special taste and requirement. Illustrated booklet *free.*

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

CUT DOWN THE EXPENSE

and have a better light than you ever dreamed of into the bargain. How? Simply do what thousands of others are doing—adopt **THE ANGLE LAMP.**

It matters not what kind of light you now use in your home or store or any place that needs good light—we will take a contract to give you a more brilliant, better light in every way and for a mere fraction of the cost. Just send for our Catalog W. It's free and tells all about it.

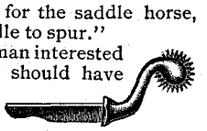
THE ANGLE LAMP CO., 76 Park Place, New York.

Whitman Saddles

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur."

Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book.



We mail it *free.*

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,
(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)
104 Chambers St., New York.

BAKER'S BEDSIDE AND READING TABLE

Adjustable For Many Purposes
Indispensible in the Sick-Room.

Handsome oak top, rigid steel frame, beautifully finished. An ornament to any home.
Send for booklet.

BAKER & SONS CO.
49 Lake Street
Kendallville, Indiana

An Ideal Gift

There was really no need to tell him not to give my secret away; nothing would have induced him to do so. Later on, I sent two messengers to him and said simply:

"Give this letter to April; he will give you what I want."

This was done; and when they returned, bringing a letter from April, I said:

"Give me the letter which April has written, so that I may see if you have cheated me or not."

They were simply amazed, and April's scholarship roused their unbounded envy and admiration. They told everybody about the wise April who had suddenly learned to read and write.

At that time there were no missionaries in our country; but a pious Kafir, called David, went round among his countrymen in order to teach them religion. When this David wanted to teach the Kafirs in my district the Bible and how to read it, they refused to learn to read or write.

"Why," they asked, "should we first learn the 'book' and then bother to learn to write, in order to be able to read again what we have already learned, when Paul Kruger's Kafir reads and writes without knowing the book and without having learned to write?"

David came to me and told me his difficulties, and in order to break down the resistance of the Kafirs, I was obliged to let David into my secret. April did not forgive me for a long time, for his importance and the admiration of his comrades were now things of the past.

Coming Events.

December 4.—Convention of the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association at Chicago.

December 6.—Convention of the National Lumbermen's Association at St. Louis.

December 8-9.—Convention of the National Master Plumbers' Association at Richmond.

December 8-12.—Convention of the American Public Health Association at New Orleans.

December 9-11.—Convention of the American Anti-Saloon League at Washington.

Convention of the Presbyterian Evangelistic Conference at Washington.

December 11-13.—Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

November 17.—The Venezuelan seaport of Ciamaria is reoccupied by the government troops.

November 18.—In a letter to General Herrera, the Colombian revolutionist leader, advising him to surrender, General Uribe-Uribe assigns to American intervention the cause of the failure of the revolutionists.

November 21.—A treaty of peace is signed on board the United States battle-ship *Wisconsin* at Panama by the revolutionary general Herrera and the government officials.

November 22.—It is said that joint action will be taken toward reprisals against Venezuela by Germany and Great Britain, and that an understanding has been reached with Washington whereby no protection will be extended to Venezuela by the United States.

General Matos, in a statement given out at Curaçao, declares that the Venezuelan revolution has not been crushed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 17.—A farewell banquet is tendered to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the eve of his departure for South Africa.

King Carlos of Portugal arrives at Windsor

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablts. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

5% No Speculation

SPECULATIVE deals are not in our line. We loan our funds in ways approved by the State Banking Department—upon the best class of city and suburban real estate only. Home owners are our clients; monthly repayments our invariable rule. Our depositors profit by *active employment of their funds.*

Deposits of $50 or more received. Interest paid *for every day on deposit.* Full information and highest testimonials on request.

PAID IN CAPITAL	ASSETS	SURPLUS
$1,000,000	$1,600,000	$185,000

Under Banking Department Supervision.

Industrial Savings & Loan Co., 1139 B'way, New York

Christmas Cards, Calendars and Postal Card Packets

21st SEASON.

Our well-known Packets are ready, and need only brief mention. First 7 Packs, post-paid, for $3.85. 10 Packs, post-paid, $5.80.

No. 1. For 54 cts., 17 Xmas Cards and Novelty.
" 2. " 54 cts., 10 Fine Cards " "
" 3. " $1.08, 25 Xmas Cards and Booklets.
" 4. " $1.08, 40 Fine Postal Cards, including 6 transparent cards, souvenirs of Boston.
" 5. " 54 cts., 20 Fine Postal Cards (all different).
" 6. " $1.08, 10 Beautiful Calendars.
" 7. " 54 cts., 5 " " (all different).
" 8. " 27 cts., 10 Xmas Cards.
" 9. " 54 cts., 5 Booklets and Calendar.
"10. " 54 cts., 25 Sunday-School Cards, or 20 Fine Birthday Cards.

☞ Special Packets and lots put up to order.

TEACHERS For $1.08, 50 Cards, no two alike. For 54 cts., 25 Cards, no two alike.

Samples Paper by the pound, 15 cents.

H. H. CARTER & CO.,
Satisfaction Guaranteed. 5 Somerset St., Boston.
FULL CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

Book Lovers

Should read the thrilling romance, rich in color, poetic beauty and wise reflections—graphic, dramatic and atmospheric—entitled,

UNDER THE SUN,
or The Passing of the Incas. A Story of Old Peru.

From the pen of Hon. CHARLES W. BUCK, formerly United States Minister to Peru—lawyer, poet and publicist.

Illustrated by a reproduction of Montero's famous masterpiece, "The Funeral of the Last Inca." **Cloth, $1.50. Ask your bookseller.**

Sent postpaid to any address.

SHELTMAN & COMPANY, Pubs.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. STALL

PURITY BOOKS

The Self and Sex Series

has the unqualified endorsement of

Dr. Joseph Cook	Bishop Vincent
Rev. C. M. Sheldon	Anthony Comstock
Rev. F. B. Meyer	"Pansy"
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler	Frances E. Willard
Dr. Francis E. Clark	Lady H. Somerset

Eminent Physicians and Hundreds of Others

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D.
WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D.
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

$1 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

Vir Publishing Co. 1062 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TRUTH SEEKER

A Journal of Agnosticism.

Specimen copy and Catalogue of Ingersoll's, Paine's, Voltaire's and other Free-Thought Books FREE.

28 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Greatest Physical Culture Offer

1 YEAR'S COURSE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE
AND A LARGE, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED 10-CENT PHYSICAL CULTURE MAGAZINE, FOR ONE YEAR,
With one year's subscription to WOMAN'S PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, a health magazine for women, $1.00.

50c.

Open Only Until Jan'y First

BERNARR MACFADDEN, Editor of Physical Culture Magazine

About 1,000 Illustrations. Nearly 1,000 Pages of Reading Matter.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY, MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT, STRONG STOMACH, LUNGS AND HEART—All Can Be Yours for a Few Persistent Efforts.

The **PHYSICAL CULTURE MAGAZINE** has been established for four years. It now has a sale of over 160,000 monthly. Heretofore it has sold at 5 cents per copy, 50 cents a year. Beginning with January the price will be 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a year. It will be **doubled in size, doubled in quality.**

Commencing with the January issue and continuing throughout the year PHYSICAL CULTURE will present a series of graduated lessons in physical culture applicable to the weakest and the strongest. They will be the most elaborately prepared lessons ever given to the public. Nearly **$2.000.00** will be spent for photographs and half-tones and in the preparation of the subject matter that will be used to describe and illustrate these lessons.

The title of these valuable instructions is **Physical Development Simplified.** They represent the life work of Bernarr Macfadden, editor of PHYSICAL CULTURE. *An opportunity is thus presented to you to obtain a complete course in physical culture from one of the highest authorities at a small cost.* Each issue will contain a complete lesson, which can be followed until the lesson of the subsequent month appears. In the various lessons there will be about 150 photographic illustrations from poses by the editor, showing in detail and describing in the plainest possible manner how every part of the body can be strengthened and developed at your own home without apparatus. Not only are complete and detailed instructions given for the development of the external muscular system, but special instructions are given for strengthening the lungs, the heart, the digestive organs, and the entire internal nervous, vital and general functional system. Also advice for the curing without expense by natural means all the various common complaints from which nearly every person occasionally suffers. Editorials, articles and stories, profusely illustrated, on every subject appertaining to health and strength will appear monthly.

TWELVE ISSUES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE MAILED TO YOUR ADDRESS FOR 50 CENTS.

Money Refunded, if You Ask It, After Receiving the First Issue.

Dept. B, PHYSICAL CULTURE PUB. CO., 1123 Broadway, New York City

Castle, where he is to be the guest of King Edward.

The ashes of Christopher Columbus are deposited in a special mausoleum in the Cathedral of Seville, Spain.

November 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and their daughter are poisoned by eating tainted food on the Continent.

The Cuban House of Representatives elects an anti-American president of the chamber, and a strong campaign against the Platt amendment is expected to begin.

The Pope makes Monsignor Sbarette Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

November 19.—London's extensive and powerful defenses against attack in case of war are being rushed.

Another princess is born to the Queen of Italy.

November 20.—Manufacturers in several industrial cities of England complain of the decline of their trade with America.

Martial law is repealed in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

King Leopold, replying to an address of congratulation on his recent escape, dwelt on the evils of anarchistic agitation.

November 21.—The deficit in the German Imperial Budget for 1903 is estimated to be $37,500,000.

November 22.—Herr Friedrich H. Krupp, the great German gunmaker, dies suddenly at his home near Essen.

A statue of Balsac is unveiled in Paris.

November 23.—The evacuation of Shanghai by the European garrisons is begun.

Domestic.

November 17.—President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, is again cross-examined before the Coal Strike Commission.

The text of King Oscar's decision in the Samoan question is made public at Washington.

November 18.—The freight congestion in and around Pittsburg becomes so serious that it is feared steel plants will be forced to shut down.

President Mitchell is questioned by the Strike Commissioners.

November 19.—Captain Brownell, formerly a volunteer officer in the Philippines, admits administering the water-cure to Father Augustine, but says he did not report the case to his department commander.

November 20.—Evidence of physicians in regard to the diseases to which the mine workers are most subject is heard by the Coal Strike Commission.

Representatives of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company accept the terms prescribed by President Roosevelt for the construction of a transpacific cable line.

November 21.—A movement is reported to be on foot for an immediate settlement of the coal

Sandow's Monthly Magazine for 1903

Will contain during the year more than **1,000 pages of the most authentic information** and instructions pertaining to **Physical Culture, Hygiene and Recreation.** *Fully illustrated*, chaste and refined. It will contain not only the results of my own researches and experience, but also that of the world's foremost educators and physiological experts.

TO ALL MAGAZINE SUBSCRIBERS at $1.00 each who send me their **age, sex, height, weight, occupation,** also the general condition of their heart, lungs, stomach and nerves, **I will prescribe** and immediately forward by mail, **free of charge, a course of scientific exercises covering a period of twenty days,** the practice of which will be both fascinating and health-giving, and will prepare the business man or woman for their work, or lay the foundation of perfect health for the child.

During my future American tours, I wish to meet personally, and examine my Postal Course pupils. With that end in view, I shall hereafter issue to every pupil a registered coupon, *which will admit the owner to all my lectures and exhibitions*, and also serve to fully identify my pupils whenever they call upon me for a private interview. **Send ONE DOLLAR without delay, for one year's subscription, to**

EUGEN SANDOW, Boston, Mass.

FREE **SPECIAL OFFER to the readers of The Literary Digest.**
Good for 30 days.

A Beautiful Imported China Tea Set (56 pieces), or Toilet Set, Parlor Lamp, Clock, Watch, and many other articles too numerous to mention, **FREE** with club order of 20 lbs. of our New Crop Tea, 60c. a lb., or 20 lbs. of Great American Baking Powder, 45c. a lb. This advertisement must accompany order by mail or at store.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

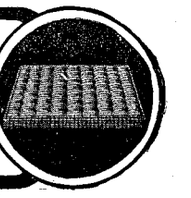
HAPPYFOOT HAIR INSOLES

keep feet warm and dry. Make walking a pleasure. Relieve Rheumatism, Callous, Tender and Perspiring Feet. Do not crowd the shoe. At all drug and shoe stores or sent 10c. a pair, 3 pair 25c., *postage paid.* Send size of shoe

The WM. H. WILEY & SON CO., Box 53 Hartford, Conn.

WILL YOU TRY IT?

There are twenty reasons why the
EZYBED KAPOK RESILIENT MATTRESS
is superior to any other. The chief reason is that it is the only perfectly hygienic mattress made. Will you try it 30 nights free at our expense? Send for book and trial offer.
THE A. A. Bohnert Co., Dept. G, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

strike without waiting for the action of the Arbitration Commission.

President Roosevelt arrives in Washington.

November 22.—The President makes three speeches in Philadelphia.

November 23.—The President is conferring with Republican leaders in Congress, with a view to a general and effective plan of legislature for the coming session.

The freight blockade at Pittsburg is broken.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 23.—*Philippines:* The Philippine Government has further advanced the rate of exchange because of the continued decline in silver.

CHESS.

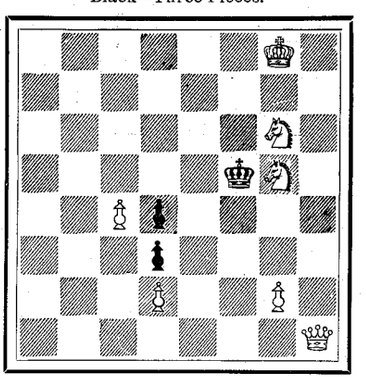
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 767.

LXXXV.—MOTTO: "Tyrotry."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

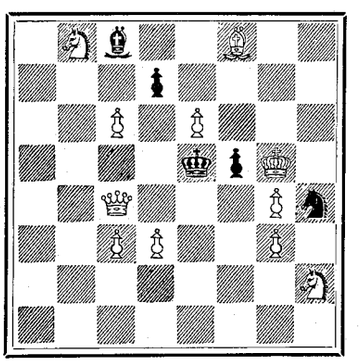
6 K 1; 8; 6 S 1; 5 k S 1; 2 P P 4; 3 P 4; 3 P 2 P 1; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 768.

LXXXVI.—MOTTO: "God save the King. B."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1 S b 2 B 2; 3 P 4; 2 P 1 P 3; 4 k p K 1; 2 Q 3 P s; 2 P P 2 P 1; 7 S; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Only $10 a Month to Own a Lot in the Most Charming Suburb of New York.

Edwin Markham, author of *"The Man with the Hoe,"* September 5, 1902, says: "I have lived over a year at Westerleigh . . . the most charming suburb of New York City." For an investment, Westerleigh affords decided advantages. See "Holiday Offer" page facing first page of reading.

RAZALL LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM

Write for our book, Systematic Accounting, which explains and illustrates the system. **H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 413-415 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

The lather of Williams' Shaving Stick acts like rich cream to the hot or irritated face. It is soothing, comforting, refreshing, and antiseptic, and makes shaving really enjoyable.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY

Shave Yourself WITH

TERRY'S SAFETY RAZOR Comfort, economy and cleanliness demand it. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. **It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened and cleaned. No set screws or hinges. Compact as a watch.** Razor in tin box, $1.50. Razor in Morocco Case, $2.00. Automatic stropping machine and strop, $2.00. Send for **FREE booklet** on reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

$1.50

THE TERRY MFG. COMPANY, 137 Michigan Street, Toledo, O., U.S.A.

LEARN SOMETHING DIFFERENT — IT PAYS

The Economist Training School is the **only** window trimming school in the world, and has more call for graduates than it is able to fill. We have a large and thoroughly equipped school, where students are taught in person. We also teach by mail **Window Trimming, Ad. Writing** and **Card Sign Painting.** This school is endorsed by the best merchants in America **because it's practical,** and its students are eagerly sought.

Write for particulars to

Economist Training School, 134-138 West 14th St.
Willard H. Bond, President. New York City

"The Kohinoor in California's crown."

MOUNT SHASTA.

There is no more beautiful sight of its kind than Mount Shasta, covered with snow and glistening in the sun. Thousands have traveled across the continent to see it, and felt well repaid for their time. The way to reach it is by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

and their connections. Mount Shasta is only about four and a half days from New York or Boston, and every lover of this country should see it.

For details of rates and trains, see a ticket agent of the New York Central.

A copy of "America's Winter Resorts" will be sent free, on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Nobody else apparently dares put his name on his lamp chimneys.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

EUROPE

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED — ALL INCLUDED

PALESTINE, EGYPT, EUROPE,
129 Days, $975. 83 Days, $645 up

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, AND EUROPE, 67 DAYS
Summer Vacation Tours for 1903
Ready Now. :: $250 to $830

Comprehensive Tours—A few vacancies. Railroad and steamship tickets by all lines, anywhere, any route. Programs, information, and estimates for travel by mail free.

R. H. CRUNDEN & CO.
113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
26 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
220 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Write for our Free Illustrated Book.

'Can I Become an Electrical Engineer?"

The electrical field offers the greatest opportunities for advancement. We teach Electrical Engineering, Electric Lighting, Electric Railways, Mechanical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, at your home by mail. Institute endorsed by Thos. A. Edison and others. **Electrical Engineer Institute, Dept. 4, 242 West 23d St., New York.**

LEARN ADVERTISING

If you want to know how to do your advertising at less cost, if you wish to become an ad-writer or manager at $20 to $100, if you wish to gain knowledge that will positively increase your salary or income, if you wish your son or your daughter to learn a dignified and quickly-profitable profession, send three 2-cent stamps for prospectus and read in it the terms on which I give *a positive guarantee of increased earnings.*

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, 133-1 Nassau St., New York.

ONE HUNDRED

copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

STAMMER

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

COLLAR BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button. **Krementz & Co., 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.**

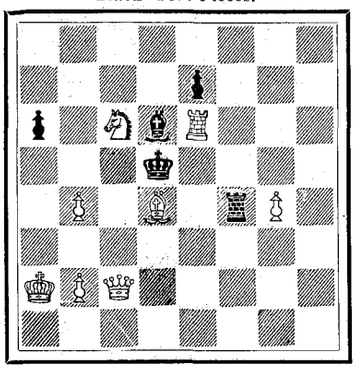
If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Problem 769.

LXXXVII.—MOTTO: "Marte."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

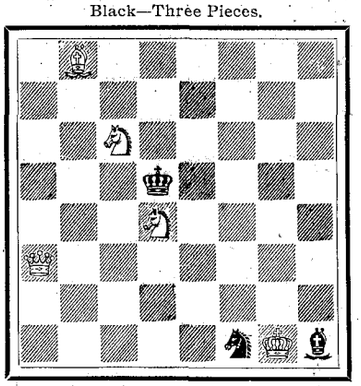
8; 4p3; p1SbR3; 3k4; 1P1B1rP1; 8; KPQ5; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 770.

LXXXVIII.—MOTTO: "Good hunting."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

1B6; 8; 2S5; 3k4; 3S4; Q7; 8; 5sKb.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 755. LXXIII.: B—B 4.

No. 756. LXXIV.: K—R sq.

No. 757. LXXV.: Author's Solution: R—Q B 7.

Second solution:

1. B—B 3 ch / K—K 3	2. Q—Q B 4 ch / K—Q 3	3. Q x B P, mate	
	2. ..... / R—Q 4	3. Q x R, mate	
1. ..... / Kt x B	2. R—Q 7 ch / K—K 3	3. Q—Q Kt 4, mate	

No. 758. LXXVI.: Author's Solution: Kt—Kt 7.

Second solution:

1. R(B 6) x P ch / Q x R	2. Kt x P ch / K—B 3 or 4	3. Q—K Kt 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.

755: W. A. Walker, Bloomington, Ill.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va; W. L. Grogan, Sweetwater, Tex.

755, 756: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton,

Large Profits in New York City Real Estate. A Lot in Westerleigh Only $10 a Month.

Edward J. Wheeler, Editor, *Literary Digest*, September 22 1902, says: "I have resided in Westerleigh ten years . . purchased lots and built a house for my family. I have no regrets for my course. It is an excellent place to make a home and rear a family." See "Holiday Offer" page facing first page of reading.

Get Perfect Health

Health is the most precious possession you can have.

It means that every organ of your body is doing the work it was created to do. There is co-operation between the brain, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the stomach, which makes them all work together harmoniously.

There is joy in the blood which leaps through the veins carrying to each part of the body the nourishment it needs, and taking to every other part the glad message that "All is well!"

If any organ of the body is not doing its work properly, it is weak. I can strengthen it. My methods are simplicity itself. I say "Give that organ proper food, water, exercise, ventilation and rest, and it will resume its work" In the course of a long and extensive practice, I have learned just HOW to apply these principles to every possible case.

I will give you my opinion of your case FREE, if you will write to me fully. My literature is also to be had for the asking.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT, HARRISON, N. Y., November 10, 1902.

My Dear DR. THOMAS:—I went to your office June 5th last, complaining of dyspepsia, constipation and other pains and aches that usually accompany these diseases. My weight then was exactly **130 pounds.** To-day after five months' treatment and the use of your celebrated bread, **I weigh 175 pounds**, and as far as I can judge, am a perfectly healthy man in every respect. I not only feel ten years younger but my friends tell me I look it. My dyspepsia, constipation, pains and aches are all gone, and that too without having taken one drop of medicine to produce the above results. In fact I do not remember to have felt as well in all my life as I do at present. Distinguished doctors, whom I consulted before I called on you, told me I must build up. They prescribed tonics, etc., for that purpose, but with little or no results. Immediately after commencing your treatment I began to improve rapidly, gaining one pound a day. I am still gaining in weight, although of course much more slowly as I have reached my normal weight. It is needless to tell you, dear Doctor, that I am gratified and thankful beyond measure and that I shall never fail to sound your praises and the wonderful benefits your treatment has conferred on me. Wishing you many years of successful practice in the medical profession and thanking you again for your personal kindness and courtesy, I remain, dear Dr. Thomas, Yours very respectfully, REV. P. MEE.

P. S.—This letter is unsolicited and you can do what you please with it.

DR. THOMAS' UNCOOKED BREAD cures Constipation, Obesity, Lack of Vitality and Indigestion. Send (in coin or money order) 10 cents for sample or 50 cents for 24 cakes. Wholesale rates on application.

If you have written me and have not received a reply, your letter has not been received. Try again.

I have made arrangements to supply, at reasonable cost, nuts and other natural foods to any one desiring them.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

Dept. K, 26 West 94th Street NEW YORK

MAKE MONEY EVENINGS.

Men employed during the day can make money evenings giving public exhibitions with **Magic Lantern or Stereopticon.** Little capital needed.

Write for particulars. 260 page catalogue FREE.

McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.*

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 345 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FLORIDA SUNSHINE—Good Board for sensible people, at reasonable rates. Hotel Verona, Avon Park, Fla.

TOKOLOGY COMPLETE LADIES' GUIDE By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D. Prepaid cloth, $2.25; Morocco, $2.75 **500,000 Sold.**

Lizzie M. Armstrong writes: "If I knew I was to be the mother of innumerable children it would have no terrors for me, so great is my confidence in the science of **'Tokology.'**"

"Next to the Bible the best book ever written."

Sample Pages Free

Stockham Publishing Co., 58 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

HORRID HANG-NAILS are homely and they **hurt!** How to prevent them. How to care for the nails, to keep them in shape, and properly polished—your own or your friends—is told in

My Maid's Manicuring Manual

Price 10c. (coin or stamps). JAY, BEE & CO., 1131 Broadway, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

755, 756, 758: W. Rich, Freeport, Ill.

755, 758: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

756: H. A. Knepper, Sioux City, Ia.

756, 758: H. H. Dittmann, Philadelphia.

Comments (755): "Fair"—M. M.; "Good, if not brilliant"—G. D.; "Pretty work all through"—F. S. F.; "Some close 'tries,' but nothing in the play that is new"—H. W. B.; "Rather slight"—A. C. W.; "All right"—K. K.; "Key-move not too near the surface; a fair orthodox example"—J. C. J. W.; "Of considerable merit"—A K.; "Commonplace"—W. K. C.

756: "Very clever"—M. M.; "A clever ruse"—G. D; "Not brilliant, but pure Chess"—F. S. F.; "Very cute"—A. C. W.; "Very good"—K. K.; "Good key of the 'Bristol' types, after-play quite ordinary"—J. C. J. W.; "Good"—A K.; "Altho easy, it is one of the best 2-ers"—W. R. C.

In addition to those reported, C. B. E. got 735-738; Miss L. V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va., 751.

Lasker in Philadelphia.

While in Philadelphia, the Champion played one consultation game with A. K. Robinson against four of the strongest players of the Franklin club: W. P. Shipley, M. Morgan, D. Stuart, and C. J. Newman. The Champion won in fine style. The next game with Charles S, Martinez, the Franklin's champion, was at the 43d move simply a Draw, but Lasker, trying to win, either underrated his adversary or overrated his position. and lost. Mr. Martinez has the distinguished honor of winning the only game, single-handed, from the World's Champion since the latter came to the United States. The next game, with the redoubtable Hermann G. Voigt, was exceedingly interesting from the fact that Voigt sacrificed a Knight, hoping, thereby to get a strong attack. But the Champion saw the right replies to Voigt's moves, and forced the Franklin man to "give it up." In the Mercantile Library Chess-rooms, the Champion played twenty games simultaneously. These do not represent games against twenty players, for each player was permitted to get his friends to help him. The outcome was, Lasker won 17, drew 2, lost 1. In the Franklin club, he met twenty-one strong players, winning 15, drawing 5, and losing 1 to S. W. Bampton. The last game in Philadelphia was with W. P. Shipley, which Lasker won. The summary shows that the Champion played one consultation game; three single-handed games, winning 2; 41 simultaneous games, winning 31 drawing 7, and losing 2. Verily a wonderful performance. In *The North American*, Reichelm tells us of Lasker's methods:

"Lasker's methods of working out a plan are not those he is popularly supposed to employ. His brain is keen and exact, and he treats every position as a mathematician. His style of Chess-thought was plainly in evidence, when he consulted audibly with A. K. Robinson. With the refined courtesy peculiar to kings he received every suggestion with attention, and pointed out its flaw, if any existed. On the vast sea of conjecture, an undeveloped board, he moves with the slowest and most studious care. 'Perhaps this move is the best.' 'We must try to weaken their Queen's Pawn.' 'This play will exercise a slight pressure on their Queen's wing,' may be taken as sample expression of the World's Champion. He advises, in effect, to take care of the very small advantages and the greater ones will come tumbling along after a while."

IN the great Correspondence-Match between New York and Pennsylvania, the latest score shows that Pennsylvania is 23 points ahead.

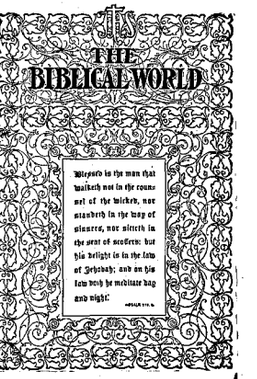
Special Offer

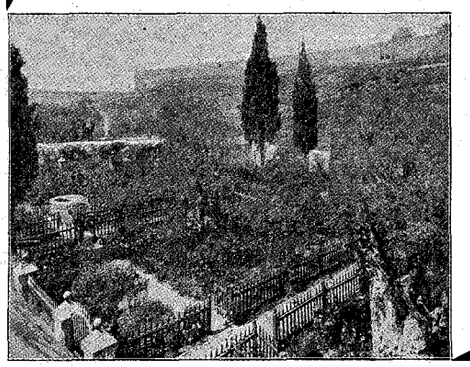
to all Bible readers—clergymen, Sunday-school teachers, Y.M.C.A. leaders, and laymen. For the purpose of interesting new readers we are making a special price on a

THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION TO

The Biblical World

the only illustrated monthly magazine devoted exclusively to Bible study, and the recognized authority on modern and progressive methods of Scriptural investigation.


THE BIBLICAL WORLD
Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the wicked, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of scoffers: but his delight is in the law of Jehovah; and on his law doth he meditate day and night.



WE WILL SEND A THREE MONTHS' TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

And a beautiful picture for 25 cents

The picture, of which we show a small reproduction, is a Photo-Engraving, 9 x 11 inches, of the Garden of Gethsemane. It is suitable for framing. This offer is for a limited time only. Send in your order NOW.

The University of Chicago Press

5744 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO

THE WEIS ENVELOPE SCRAP BOOK

The Greatest Convenience of the Age.

Everything filed and indexed so you can find it instantly.

FOR CLIPPINGS

For clippings and sketches, cooking recipes, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference from 500 to 1,000 clippings (20 envelopes). Is bound in Vellum de Luxe; stamped side and back; size 6 x 10. Only 75 cents at stationers', or from us, prepaid.

THE WEIS BINDER CO., 130 LaGrange St., Toledo, O.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

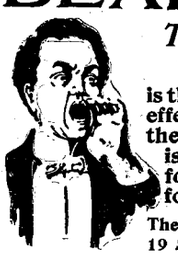
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

MUNDORFF'S NEW LENS NEERANFAR AND FARANEER

A bifocal ground in one solid piece of glass for reading and distance. No cement to blurr or to get loose. **Absolute comfort,** not obtained in any others and less visible, heretofore pronounced impossible to make. **THEODORE MUNDORFF,** Manufacturing Optician, **1167 Broadway, New York,** also at 30 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAFNESS



The Morley Ear-Drum

is the most recent and most effective *invisible* device for the relief of deafness. It is easily adjusted, comfortable and safe. Send for descriptive booklet.

The Morley Company, Dept. R, 19 South 16th St., Philadelphia

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT—TRY IT YOURSELF.

So confident are we that you'll be surprised and delighted at the **MARVELOUS IMPROVEMENT IN YOUR HEALTH, FEELINGS AND COMPLEXION.**

WE SEND IT ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL Agreeing to refund price paid after 30 Days' use if not just as advertised.

QUAKER FOLDING, HOT AIR AND VAPOR BATH CABINET

OVER 1,000,000 SOLD. A Regular Hot Springs Treatment at Home

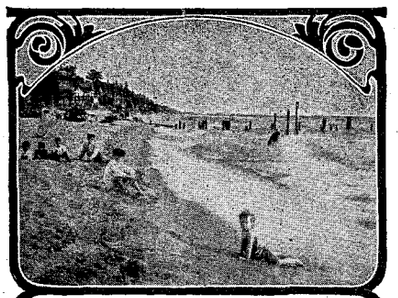
PRODUCES CLEANLINESS, HEALTH, VIGOR AND A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Every family, doctor, hospital should have our Cabinet for bathing purposes. Astonishing are results. It opens the 5,000,000 pores of the skin, sweats out all the impure and poisonous matter of the blood, which causes disease, equalizes the circulation, and keeps it strong and vigorous. You enjoy at home or when traveling for 3c. each all the marvelous, invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the famous Turkish, hot air or medicated baths. **This wonderful Invention** tones every organ and nerve in the system, makes your blood pure, your sleep sound. **Prevents disease. Cures the worst cold, and breaks up all symptoms of fevers, or La Grippe often with one bath. Reduces obesity. Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, la grippe, malaria, dropsy, bronchitis, female complaints, blood, skin, nerve and kidney troubles. Immediate relief guaranteed in worst cases.** Our head steaming attachment beautifies complexion, removes pimples and blemishes. **Invaluable for catarrh, skin diseases, asthma. Description:** Newly improved. Made finest material, steel frame, rubber lined and handsomely finished. Best made. Style 1903—over 500,000 sold at $5.00 each, **reduced to $3.50** complete. Style 1904—our finest and best $10.00 double walled Cabinet, reduced to $6.10 complete. Best heater, medicine and vaporizing pan, 100 page $2.00 Health and Beauty Book, directions, receipts, etc., furnished **FREE** with each Cabinet. $1.00 Head Steamer Attachment **only 65c. Write us.** Order today. You won't be disappointed. **Guaranteed as represented or money refunded.** We are responsible, capital $100,000.00. Largest manufacturers in the world. **DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR**

AGENTS WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN. $100.00 a Month and Expenses. | **Our Valuable Descriptive Book, Testimonials, Etc., FREE!**

WORLD MFG. CO., 632 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photographs from Nature

A set of four Special Platinum Prints from original negatives taken at the height of the resort season and picturing the delights of a vacation at a

MICHIGAN
Summer Resort

will be mailed to any address on application to H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., Pere Marquette Railroad, Detroit, Mich., when request is accompanied by 25c. in coin or stamps to prepay postage and packing.

Chicago-New York
20
Hours.

On the basis that "Time is money," the use of the "20th Century Limited" over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will prove a money earner for its patrons.

Runs daily, in each direction between Chicago and New York in twenty hours, via

Lake Shore
and Michigan Southern Ry.

and New York Central. A train for busy people.

Saves an entire business day.

Five sumptuous cars furnishing all the conveniences of the leading hotels.

Send for copy of "Some Privileges for Lake Shore Patrons" and "Book of Trains," containing useful matter for travelers.

A. J. SMITH, G.P.&T.A., Cleveland, O.

Trip to the Old World

Party will sail February 28, 1903, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, Scotland. Accommodation limited. Strictly first-class. Personally conducted. Write at once for information to

MISS ELIZABETH A. REDFORD,
No. 111 North Vine Street :: Nashville, Tenn.

TOUR OF THE ORIENT
Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Italy. **Select party. Unexcelled Arrangements. Twenty-second Season.**
Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Paine, Glens Falls, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY GIFT

From *The Sun*, Baltimore: "Not alone because John Williamson Palmer is a Baltimorean do we welcome the news that a holiday edition of his 'For Charlie's Sake' is just coming from the press of Funk & Wagnalls. We welcome the new edition because of its great merit; because it contains, in a beautiful dress, lyrics and ballads that touch the great heart of humanity; because in purpose and execution 'For Charlie's Sake' is a book to be read and reread."

FOR CHARLIE'S SAKE
And Other Lyrics and Ballads
By John Williamson Palmer

"A little book bound in scarlet with golden ears of Indian corn upon the cover, a book which one reads over and over again, with a thrill of satisfaction, and handles reverently, like a sacred thing."—*Kansas City Times.*

"The ballads have all the ringing movement of Mr. Kipling's best work."—*New York Times Saturday Book Review.*

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges, Gilt Top, Daintily Printed. Price, $1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

GLIMPSES OF THE OPERAS AND PERSONAL CHATS WITH THE GREAT OPERA SINGERS

The Atlanta Constitution: "Every one who loves music will enjoy this dainty volume."

STARS OF THE OPERA

Descriptive sketches of the plots and the music of Semiramide, Faust, Werther, Carmen, Lohengrin, Aida, The Huguenots, The Flying Dutchmen, Hamlet, Lakme, Pagliacci, and Orpheus and Eurydice. The leading opera prima donnas, Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehman, and Nellie Melba, are introduced to the reader through graphic personal conversations, full of anecdotes, incidents, etc. By MABEL WAGNALLS. 12mo, cloth. Deckle edges. Cover design. Half-tone portraits of the singers. Price, $1.50.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "A reading of her book before listening to an opera makes the performance a great deal more enjoyable, and reading it afterward brings to the mind many delightful recollections."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

HAND-BOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D., Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm. The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, also treating of massage and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. Illustrated with half-tone engravings. 8vo, Cloth. Price, $3.00. It should be in the library of every physician and in the hands of every layman who desires to develop himself toward physical perfection—**Health Culture**, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., New York.

ORIENT, NORWAY-RUSSIA

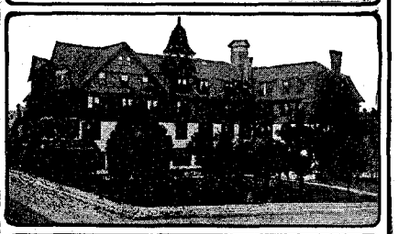
Cruise leaves February 7, by Lloyd S. S. "Kaiserin" for Orient, $400 up; July 2, Norway-Russia, $275 up. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

To Many People
DIABETES SPELLS—DESPAIR
It is the same with
BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Write to us and ask for particulars concerning our free analysis. Let us give you the actual facts concerning your present condition. There may be absolutely nothing the matter and no one will be more glad to prove it than we are. If examination should indicate any hint of these diseases we will not preach any ill-advised doctrine of despair, but we will show you **something better—a real, permanent, effective system of treatment that cures,** and has cured hundreds already. The signed letters from prominent people in our book, must convince any reasonable person. We have no patent medicine to sell. Our remedy cannot be bought at stores. No charge for book or analysis.

THE TOMPKINS-CORBIN COMPANY,
27 West 24th St., Dept. O., New York.

1877 **FOR 25 YEARS** 1902
We have successfully treated all forms of
CANCER
Without the use of the knife. As a result



THE BERKSHIRE HILLS Sanatorium
has become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals.

All physicians are cordially invited, as our guests.

Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.

DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

HISTORICAL and OTHER SKETCHES

By JAMES A. FROUDE.
12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 25 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A Gallon of Boiled Nervousness."

"Not so," someone says.

Ask coffee-users if they are entirely well. Not half of them are.

What's the use to slug oneself every morning and go through life half sick and unable to make money and fame. Common sense says quit the killing drug and

USE POSTUM

It's easy to make the change, and it's nice to be well and happy.

Registered Trade Mark.

Real Laces

At "The Linen Store."

These rich and beautiful specimens of finest needlework, while always in vogue, are decidedly so this season. Our new importations include

Duchesse, at $3.85 to 12.00 yard.

Real Point, at $10.00 to 25.00 yard.

Real Applique, at $3.75 to 10.00 yard.

These may also be had in Berthas, Barbs, Ties and Collars.

Mail orders have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Rheumatism

The Editor of the NEW ALBANY (Ind.) MEDICAL HERALD, in the course of an article on the treatment of rheumatism, says:

"But not until lately, when Tartarlithine has been employed by us, have we obtained results that were even fairly satisfactory in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. By the employment of this preparation I have been able to relieve some of the most distressing afflictions of this class, and now regard Tartarlithine as the most valuable remedy at our disposal in the treatment of this class of affections. In rheumatism and in gout Tartarlithine can be administered with confidence."

Send for our free pamphlet, telling you how to cure rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

By J. K. HOYT.

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

HIGH PRAISE

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

Hon. A. S. Hewitt:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., LL.D.: "The claim of the work to a novelty in the abundance of its matter and to be arranged on a new principle is well founded."

Springfield Republican: "It is so absolutely indispensable. We rejoice in it."

Gen. Horace Porter:—"A work which will commend itself to all scholars No library will be complete without it."

Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED